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SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

NAVAL ABUSES INVESTIGATED.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, FEB'Y 24, 1859.

COMMITTEE'S REPORT—CONTINUED.

CONTRACTS FOR MACHINERY.

The inquiry of your committee into the contracts for machinery for the vessels of the United States has been mainly confined to the contracts made for the machinery of the vessels now building under the act of June, A. D. 1858.

On the 26th of July sealed proposals were invited by the Secretary of the Navy for the machinery, &c., for the seven sloop-of-war authorized by that act. The specifications did not prescribe the form, plan, or details of the machinery, but promised a drawing of the section of the vessel to any one making application therefor. It required the bidder to guaranty certain results, such as power, speed, economy of fuel, and the like, but left the design and the arrangement of the machinery with the party whose proposition should be accepted. Under these specifications proposals were made by most of the leading marine engine builders in the United States, accompanied in each case by plans and drawings. The following is a statement of these bids:

Large sloop at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, 1,000 horse power.

Morgan Iron Works, New York	$143,000
West Point Foundry	136,000
James Murphy & Co	135,000
Allaire Works	110,000
Novelty Iron Works†	98,500
Woodruff & Beach, Hartford*	125,000

Small sloop, Boston, 750 horse power.

Morgan Iron Works, New York	$110,000
James Murphy & Co., New York	107,000
Allaire Works, New York†	97,000
Locomotive Works, Boston*	104,000
Atlantic Works, Boston	100,000
Woodruff & Beach, Hartford	118,000

Large sloop, New York, 1,000 horse power.

Morgan Iron Works, New York	$137,500
James Murphy & Co., New York*	130,000
West Point Foundry, New York	130,000
Allaire Works, New York	105,000
Novelty Iron Works, New York†	97,000
Woodruff & Beach, Hartford	125,000

Large sloop, Philadelphia, 1,000 horse power.

Reaney, Neafie & Co., Philadelphia	$145,500
Merrick & Sons, Philadelphia*	102,000
Morgan Iron Works, New York	141,000
Allaire Iron Works, New York	110,000
Novelty Iron Works, New York†	98,000
Murray & Hazelhurst, Baltimore	110,000
Woodruff & Beach, Hartford	125,000

Large sloop, Norfolk, 1,000 horse power.

Reaney, Neafie & Co., Philadelphia	$152,000
Morgan Iron Works, New York	142,000
Novelty Iron Works, New York	100,000
Woodruff & Beach, Hartford	125,000
Murray & Hazelhurst, Baltimore	115,000
C. Reeder, Baltimore†	94,000

Small sloop, Pensacola, (direct-action engines,) 750 horse power.

Reaney, Neafie & Co., Philadelphia	$153,000
James Murphy & Co., New York	127,000
Morgan Iron Works, New York*	120,000
West Point Foundry, New York	118,000
Woodruff & Beach, Hartford	118,000
Locomotive Works, Boston	115,000
Murray & Hazelhurst, Baltimore†	100,000

At this stage of the proceedings, before the Secretary had passed upon any of the bids, the following letter was sent by Colonel W. C. Patterson, of Philadelphia, to the President:

PHILADELPHIA, September 13 1858.

DEAR SIR: I venture to suggest to you the importance of awarding the contracts for the machinery of the sloop, now building at the navy yard at this time, and if it can be done without prejudice to the public service, to Merrick & Sons. Theirs is the only establishment in the first district which employs a large number of mechanics; at this time, 390; when in full work, 450.

The managing partners (Mr. M., sr., being absent, in bad health,) are full of energy, straining every nerve to keep their force during this depression, and, in so far as I know, the only old whigs of any influence in that district who are in favor of the re-election of Colonel Florence.

I know, from former experience, the value of that influence, and feel persuaded that it is the interest of the democratic party to increase it.

The first district will, I hope, be carried in any event, but with that shop at work, full handed, two weeks prior to the election, the result would, I think, be placed beyond all doubt.

With much respect, W. C. PATTERSON.

The PRESIDENT.

This letter was sent to the Secretary of the Navy by the President with this endorsement:

"SEPTEMBER 15 1858.

"The enclosed letter from Colonel Patterson, of Philadelphia, is submitted to the attention of the Secretary of the Navy. J. B."

The undersigned regard this as a serious offence. It is the duty of the Secretary to determine which of the bidders was the "lowest responsible bidder," and to award to him the contract. It is a judicial act. The rights of parties under the law, and the rights of the government, were involved in the award. Any suggestions of fact or motive, except those which would enable the Secretary to adjudge which of the competing bidders was the lowest responsible one, was improper. The Secretary was the subordinate of the President, holding office at his pleasure, naturally controlled by his will; and by law he is frequently required to award and adjudge without regard to the President. (Decatur *vs.* Paulding, 14 Pet. 515; 6 How., 101–2.) Under these circumstances the President suggested to the Secretary, and in writing called his attention to the importance of awarding one of the contracts for machinery to Merrick & Sons, in order to secure the potent political influence of that firm in favor of the re-election of Colonel Florence, and thus place the result of the election in his district beyond doubt, and generally to increase the influence of that firm, that it might be exercised in favor of the democratic party.

If the President had suggested to the United States courts that he a judge of ment in favor of one of the parties a judgcause pending before him, because that it in a would aid in the election of a party favorent would contribute to the success of the dem or party, the general voice of the people would demand his impeachment. Is it a less serious fence when this suggestion is made by the Presbedent to the Secretary of the Navy? The judge is beyond the power of the President; the Secretary is within his power. Each is required to perform judicial functions. The suggestion by the President of corrupt motives to either is equally dangerous, and is more likely to succeed with an officer whose tenure of office is the will of the President.

The terms of the note of the President could not be misunderstood by a subordinate. No one can read the letter and note without a conviction that the inducement in the letter was regarded by the President as a proper one to be submitted and to require the attention of the Secretary. Thus endorsed, the corrupt motive suggested would decide the award without regard to cost, unless the Secretary evinced a higher sense of public duty than his superior.

Should it be said that the letter did not influence the award, the reply is, that the offence is in submitting a corrupt motive to the consideration of the Secretary. But the award was made to Merrick & Sons. How far it influenced the award can only be inferred from the proceedings in the case.

On the 20th of September, 1858, the Secretary appointed an advisory Board of Engineers to examine the proposals, and each member of the board was required to report which proposal in his opinion should be accepted. The board was composed of Samuel Archbold, engineer-in-chief of the United States navy; W. W. W. Wood, Henry Hunt, and Daniel B. Martin, chief engineers. Martin was the patentee of Martin's vertical tubular boiler, and previous to the proposals had made arrangement with some of the bidders that he was to receive a specific sum, varying in amount from $750 to $1,000 for the privilege of using his boiler. There was nothing in the specifications advising bidders that the adoption of Martin's boilers was a requisite to success. It was not generally adopted, except in government vessels. The horizontal tubular boiler was generally used in marine engines. The drawings exhibited the details of the machinery, and the Board of Engineers would necessarily know whether Martin's boiler was included in the bid. Merrick & Sons specified Martin's patent in their proposals, although they did not use it in other marine vessels. One of the firm testified that one motive for including that boiler was they had supposed that they would, perhaps, be more likely to succeed in their proposals if they adopted that form of boiler. They therefore previously agreed upon a stipulated price with Martin for the use of his boiler and embodied it in their plans. The specifications required that:

"The offers must be for a specific sum for putting the whole in successful operation; must include all patent fees; and the department will require a release from the proprietors of any patented article or arrangements used in or about the machinery," &c.

This would necessarily involve a previous agreement of Martin with those parties who included his boilers in their plans, and would make him directly interested to the extent of his patent right, in accepting the bids of those who would pay him for its use, and rejecting those who preferred another boiler.

It is clear this was known to the Secretary. It had been the subject of complaint previously. Martin had placed on the record a release to the government for the right to use his boiler on government vessels while he remained engineer-in-chief of the United States, but he was removed in 1857 because of his interest in patents. Martin testifies that he told the Secretary of his interest, and on that ground asked to be relieved from service on advisory boards. The interest of Martin was also discussed between the Secretary and Dickerson.

In deciding upon the proposals, no award was made except to those whose drawings showed the Martin boiler. The lowest bid for the Norfolk sloop was by C. Reeder, of Baltimore, and was for $94,000. Two of the board, Messrs. Archbold and Hunt, were in favor of accepting this bid. All agreed that the engines were good; but Messrs. Martin and Wood did not like the boilers. In his answer, Martin thus states his objection:

"Mr. Reeder's plan of engines is good and his price satisfactory, but his plan of boiler I cannot recommend, if they were made satisfactory I would recommend him for the Norfolk ship."

If the boiler had been "satisfactory" to Mr. Martin, it would have secured a majority of the board in favor of this bid. As, however, the board was divided, a new advertisement was issued, new bids were received, and the contract for the Norfolk ship was finally awarded to Messrs. Murray & Hazlehurst, of Baltimore, for $131,000, or $37,000 more than Reeder's first bid. It appears from the testimony of Martin that he prepares plans for bidders; that he receives pay for such plans—in one case as high as $500; and that his fees now as consulting engineer for private parties amount to more than his salary as chief engineer in the navy. In addition, his patent fees for the boilers and valves used in the machinery of the five sloops, awarded partly upon his opinion, is over $4,000. He has now a claim pending before Congress for $13,000 for the use of his patent boiler in the vessels of the United States.

It is impossible for your committee or the House to ascertain whether the action of the other members of the board was proper or not. The rejected plans and drawings have been returned to the bidders. The specifications were so drawn as to leave the whole matter to the Secretary of the Navy. If in the specifications the details had been prescribed, the only questions to determine would have been the price and security. It is said that the mode adopted secured the best engineering skill in the country; that engineers having the speed, &c., desired, might seek to secure a contract by improvements on existing plans. What weight ought to be given to these considerations we are not prepared to say. Upon the plan adopted there is no check upon executive officers in awarding contracts. Some real or fancied defect in the machinery, or any part of it, such a suggestion as that of the President, political influence, favoritism for certain bidders, or, as in Martin's case, a known or concealed interest, might induce an award to a party whose bid is many thousands higher than another responsible bidder. The easy answer to all complaints is, that the plans of the successful bidder are better. Bidders of high character and ability, whose engines have been successful in commercial vessels, finding their bids repeatedly rejected, and the higher bids of inexperienced parties, without facilities or experience in constructing marine engines, accepted, naturally attribute it to political or other improper influences, and refuse again to incur the expense of preparing plans and drawings, and the loss of reputation incurred by their rejection. Thus the government work becomes monopolized by a few whose political relations are right, and the government gets the worst work at the highest price; a competition so work for the government becomes a mere skirmish of partisans, decided, not by the highest and lowest prices, but by political influence.

The Board of Engineers unanimously reported in favor of Merrick & Sons for the Philadelphia ship, at $102,000. This was the house described in the letter of Colonel Patterson. The lowest bid was by the Novelty Works, New York, perhaps the most extensive work of the kind in the United States, at $98,500.

For the Pensacola sloop the board was divided; Archbold and Hunt were in favor of the Boston Locomotive Works, at $118,000; Martin and Wood were for the Morgan Iron Works, at $120,000. Messrs. Morgan had previously engaged with the proprietors of the [illegible] patent, at $1,000. The Secretary, without his further proposals or reference, awarded the contract to the Morgan Works. The lowest bidder for the Pensacola sloop was Murray & Hazelhurst, at $100,000. They are marine engine builders of high character and ample facilities.

For the Boston sloop Martin and Wood were in favor of the Boston Locomotive Works, at $104,000; Archbold and Hunt were for other bidders. The Secretary awarded the contract, without further proposals or reference, to the Boston Locomotive Works. The lowest bidder was the Allaire Works, New York, at $97,000.

For the Portsmouth or Kittery sloop the board was unanimously in favor of Woodruff & Beach, of Hartford, at $125,000. The lowest bid was that of the Novelty Iron Works, at $98,500. It is proper to say that Mr. Beach is remotely connected by marriage with the Secretary. But the committee see nothing in the evidence to show that he was favored on that account.

For the New York sloop, Archbold, Martin and Wood reported in favor of James Murphy & Co., at $130,000. The lowest bid was that of the Allaire Works, of New York, one of the most extensive works in the United States, at $105,000. D. B. Allen, one of the proprietors of these works, made one of the written complaints which led to this investigation. Their bid was low because of the general depression of the commercial marine, and their machinery such as has been sanctioned by private enterprise. They have constructed more marine engines than any other establishment in the country.

From the statement of the reports of the members of the board, it appears that the vote of Martin prevailed in every instance. Upon an equal division of the board his opinions were adopted by the Secretary in the case of the Pensacola and Boston sloops; and that upon his objection to the boiler proposed for the Norfolk sloop a contract was refused to Reeder, and was finally awarded to meet Martin's views.

The aggregate difference between the lowest bids and the accepted bids for the machinery in the sloops is $82,000.

Central American Affairs.—The Clayton and Bulwer Treaty.—The dangerous controversy, which has so long existed between the two governments [U. S. and England] in regard to the true construction of this treaty, is now in the process of satisfactory adjustment. The principles of this adjustment have been finally settled between the parties, and Sir William Gore Ouseley is now in Central America to imbody these principles in the form of treaties with Nicaragua and Honduras. The sovereignty over the Mosquito territory is to be surrendered by Great Britain to Nicaragua, on terms which were satisfactory to the Senate of the United States, when they had the Dallas-Clarendon treaty before them. The sovereignty over the Bay Islands is also to be surrendered to Honduras, to which they have ever rightfully belonged. Thus, the American construction of the treaty has substantially prevailed.

The great object of this treaty, on the part of the United States, was to remove Great Britain from the coast of Central America, which was then almost entirely in her possession. We thought this had been accomplished by the treaty in plain and intelligible language. This was strongly contested by the British government. In this position of affairs, it was the policy of General Pierce's administration to hold fast to the treaty until the object was accomplished. The present President has steadily pursued this policy, now crowned with success, from the beginning.

Washington Union.

Rekindling of the Whig Fires.—Animated by the example of their brethren in other States, the Whigs of Louisiana and of Alabama are considering the propriety of re-organizing their forces preparatory to an efficient participation in the next elections appointed to be held in those States, as also in the Presidential contest of 1860. Meanwhile the Whigs of Virginia are vigorously prosecuting the campaign in that State, and are rallying to the support of their excellent candidates with an enthusiasm which has been rarely exceeded. And from Tennessee we have already learned by telegraph that the Hon. John Netherland has been selected by acclamation as the standard-bearer of the Opposition in the canvass which is about to be opened, as we learn, under auspices most propitious to the success of sound and conservative principles.—*Nat. Int.*

*Accepted bid.
†Lowest bid.

DIED,

In this town, on Tuesday night last, Miss ISABELLA McLAURIN, daughter of the late John McLaurin, Sr. She was a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church.

At the residence of his father, Mr. Elias Faison in Sampson county, on the 28th ult., Dr. ELIAS K. FAISON, aged 30 years.

Near Washington, Texas, on 24th March, at the age of 34 years, 6 months and 14 days, Mrs. JANE O. BASS, widow of Kilby Bass, formerly of Kenansville, N. C., but for the last 9 years a resident of Washington county, Texas.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Orrell's Line. April 7—Steamer Southerner with goods for Pemberton & Sloan, J H Roberts, A G Thornton, J A McRae, G & L Brandt, F J Swan, R M Orrell, A McRimmon, Dr H C Robinson, Geo Crofton, and corn for D & W McLaurin.

Lutterloh's Line. April 6 and 7.—Strs Fanny and Rowan, with passengers, and goods for E F Moore, J R Murchison, G W Williams & Co, Starr & Williams, E J Hale & Son, Ray & Pearce, T J Curtis, M A Baker, J T Houston, J W Lett, S J Hinsdale, J R Lee, J Martine, P Smith, H & E J Lilly, J R McDuffie, F Smith, W S Smith, E Little, Murchison, Reid & Co, J M Rose, T S Lutterloh, O S Baldwin & Co, J H Hall, D & W McLaurin, T S Lutterloh, Stedman & Horne Jr, Beaver Creek Co, D Murchison & Son, and 865 bars R R Iron.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 7, 1859.

COLD WEATHER.—We had another visitation of winter weather yesterday, so cold that ice was formed early in the morning. The thermometer stood at 62° on Tuesday at 3 P. M. and at 36° on Wednesday at 6 A. M., a fall of 26° in 15 hours. Of course much damage has been done to gardens and fruit.

There was frost again this morning, but the atmosphere is now becoming milder.

DEEP RIVER BRIDGE.—We regret to learn that the Plank Road Bridge over Deep River at the Gulf, (the rebuilding of which was completed last week, and announced in Monday's Observer,) was again washed away by the floods in the river, on Sunday morning last. The bridge will be re- [illegible] plan.

MAJOR T. H. HOLMES, U. S. ARMY.—The North Carolina friends of this officer will be glad to learn that he is at last relieved from his long frontier service, having been ordered from Fort Bliss, on the Texas frontier, to Fort Columbus, New York.

We notice also, in the same Army orders, that Lieut. F. T. Bryan, Topographical Engineer, (also a North Carolinian,) is on duty on the military road between Fort Leavenworth and Fort Riley.

STATE BONDS.—We have seen a letter from Treasurer Courts, dated the 4th inst., stating that the bids at his office for the $500,000 of State Bonds offered for sale by him, amounted to $2,072,000. The $500,000 were sold, of course; about one-third of them at par.

We notice a sale in New York on the 1st inst., at par. These doubtless had three months' interest due.

THE PRESIDENT COMING TO CHAPEL HILL.—It was stated some months ago that Mr. Buchanan, Postmaster General Brown, and perhaps other members of the Administration, had determined to attend the next annual Commencement of the University of North Carolina, on the 2d of June next. Mr. Brown we have reason to know was full of pleasurable anticipation at the prospect of revisiting his Alma Mater; but his death extinguished these hopes, and we thought it probable would have caused the President to abandon his purpose, if he ever seriously entertained it. But the report is revived, with the additional statement that on his way to Chapel Hill the President will visit the Hon. Weldon N. Edwards, of Warren county, an old personal and political friend, they having served together in the House of Representatives. Also, that in Raleigh he will be the guest of Governor Ellis.

THE CONGRESSIONAL CANVASS.—Meetings of the Democracy in Nash, Wake and Johnston have recommended Mr. Branch for re-election to Congress. A convention is to be held, probably at Raleigh, on the 27th inst. Mr. Branch was at the Wake and Johnston meetings, and made speeches. He is, he says, engaged in going round his District in accordance with a good old republican practice which required a representative to give an account of his service.

The Charlotte Democrat says that there is no democratic opposition to Mr. Craige, and it supposes that he will be again a candidate. There will doubtless be Whig opposition, as a meeting has been called in Anson to appoint delegates to a Convention to nominate a candidate.

The Democrats hold a convention in the Mountain District on the 22d inst. Mr. Coleman, who is already canvassing against Mr. Vance, will probably be nominated; though there are indications that Mr. Avery's friends wish him to have another chance.

Hon. H. M. Shaw, late member from the 1st District, will doubtless be opposed by W. N. H. Smith Esq., or John Pool Esq. Conventions of both parties are to be held in that, in Mr. Gilmer's, and in Mr. Scales's Districts.

COTTON GOING OUT OF THE STATE.—The Petersburg Express mentions (among others) the arrival there on Monday of 173 bales of Edgecombe Cotton consigned to one house. The Wilmington & Weldon and Raleigh & Gaston Roads carry immense quantities of Cotton and other produce out of the State to Petersburg and Norfolk. So much so this season, that the Petersburg papers say that for several months past daily instead of tri-weekly freight trains have been a necessity on the Petersburg Road.

These facts are suggestive. If the roads already built by North Carolina thus carry North Carolina produce to markets out of the State, why should there be such violent opposition to the Danville Connection, or any other road leading to Virginia or South Carolina? This opposition comes from those interested in the existing feeders to Virginia and South Carolina. *They* have built roads for the benefit of those States, but object to any body else following their example. It is a selfish world.

We have not been an advocate, as is well known, of the Danville Connection; but, in view of the fact that all our roads seem to have the same result, and that the projectors of the Danville road propose to build their own road with their own money, we cannot resist the conclusion that they have been hardly dealt with.

The Wheat Crop.—The wheat crops, so far as we have seen and heard, look quite promising, except here and there where spots in the fields have been drowned by water standing on them—but this injury we learn is very inconsiderable.

N. C. Planter.

THE RAILROAD CONTROVERSY.—We must beg leave still to dissent from the opinion of our friend of the Charlotte Democrat, that "this whole railroad controversy, together with the Report of the Investigating Committee, is useless and amounts to nothing after all." This cannot be the correct view of the subject, so long as the State has three millions invested in that road, and so long as it is compelled to place the management of this immense interest in human hands. No public officer should be allowed to suppose for a moment that his official conduct must not be inquired into. On the contrary, every public officer should know that his conduct *will be* subjected to the severest scrutiny, not by his personal and political friends only, for the purpose of white-washing him, but by his personal and political enemies also. And no public officer whose conduct will not bear such scrutiny, or who resists its being made, is fit for his place.

We freely admit that much of the usefulness might have had, has been nullified by the conduct of the Democratic press, in refusing to let their readers see that document, and in constantly representing it as the Report of Mr. Worth, instead of what it was, the Report of four members out of five, two of the four being Mr. Fisher's political and personal friends. Wherever the people have been allowed to read it, it has undoubtedly made a deep impression and excited a deep interest and a desire to know more. The public would like to know, for instance, all about those "old debts," the payment of which Mr. Fisher says has prevented the declaration of dividends. In Dec. 1856 Mr. Fisher told the Legislature that $350,000 of bonds would pay off all the debts of the company and leave its net earnings after that time to be divided among the stockholders. Well, the $350,000 of bonds were sold and the debts paid. Since which, the net profits of the road, up to the 1st of Jan'y last, were about $400,000. Now the question is, what became of this large amount of $400,000 of net profits? It certainly was not divided among the stockholders, as Mr. Fisher said in Dec. 1856 that it would be. He now says, or appears to say, that all of it except $41,205 36, (which was the balance on hand on 1st Jan'y last,) has been consumed in paying old debts, the existence of which he did not know of in Dec. 1856. The committee endeavored to get a list of these debts, but did not succeed.

We certainly have no hostility to Mr. Fisher, as our course in this railroad business has shown; but we think he ought to have furnished a Legislative Committee, even if they had been all his personal and political enemies, with all the information they asked for. We think he ought still to furnish all the facts to the public, and hope that he will do so.

"We are unable to see," says the Democrat, how a democratic Governor and democratic Directors are to be blamed in view of Mr. Worth's testimony, and subsequent events."

Now we put it to the calm and honest sense of the Democrat to answer, if it will—and we think it will answer honestly if at all—whether it was right and just in a democratic Governor to appoint *all* the State Directors from the democratic party, and *as* democrats, some of them too men who had never subscribed a dollar to the work? Even if the Editor could swallow that, (in view of the fact that *all* the people of the State, of both parties, are taxed to pay for the State's stock in the road,) we would then ask him, whether he thinks it fair in view of the further fact, which we have in writing from a prominent stockholder, that Whigs subscribed $868,000 of the million of individual stock? The management of the road,—President and Directors—is put in the hands of democrats, *as* democrats, while nearly nine-tenths of the stock was taken by Whigs. These latter did not make the work a party affair; but if so made, they had entitled themselves to some voice in its management.

THE RANDOLPH BRIMSTONE SHOWER.—*Letter to the Editors of the Observer, dated:*

MT. GILEAD, Montgomery, N. C., April 2d, 1859.

Brimstone Shower.—During the recent rain, so general throughout this section of the country, there fell with the flood in many parts of the adjoining county of Randolph, immense quantities of real live brimstone. The report of this strange circumstance was by most of the people abroad considered a mere hoax; but all doubt as to its reality is now removed, as the curiosity of different persons having called them hither, it was discovered that such substance had actually been showered upon the people of Randolph, and that it not only had the appearance, but in every particular possessed the quality and nature of brimstone.

Greensboro' Cor. Pet. Ex.

"*Pollen of Plants.*—At certain seasons of the year, the pollen of the pine tree and other plants is carried to immense distances, and, after a thunder storm, is often found on the surface of water in our rain casks, and from its yellow color, is frequently mistaken for sulphur."—*Patent Office Rpt. (Agriculture) for* 1857, *p.* 475.

Would it be asking too much of the correspondent of the "Express," to request him to explain by what means "it was discovered that such substance (sulphur,) had actually been showered upon the people" generally, and the people "of Randolph" particularly? INCREDULITY.

Davidson College and the Charlotte Military Institute.—We learn that Major D. H. Hill, Professor of Mathematics in Davidson College, has tendered his resignation to the Board of Trustees. Those desirous of securing the vacant Professorship can send their names either to Dr. Lacy at Davidson College, Dr. E. Nye Hutchison at Charlotte, or to Rev. W. W. Pharr at Statesville.

Professor Hill resigns for the purpose of taking charge of the Military Institute at this place. He will be assisted by a corps of competent instructors, of which notice will be given in a short time.

Charlotte Democrat.

COTTON RECEIPTS.—3,249,705 bales, against 2,487,347 last year. Increase 812,358 bales.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, April 5, 1859.

The New York has arrived, with Liverpool dates to the 22d ult.

Continental matters are said to be more pacific. A telegraph from Paris says that the five powers have agreed to hold a Congress on Italian affairs, but the basis of the extent of discussion is not settled. Hague, London and Berlin are mentioned as the most likely places.

A Paris correspondent says that the Emperor having been informed of the ultimate resolutions of Austria, desires to recede from his aggressive attitude by means of diplomatic help. Another letter says that France and Austria appear to be more inclined to a pacific solution of the difficulty.

It is certain now that Austria's forces in Lombardy are more imposing than supposed.

A Vienna correspondent says that the danger of collision is falling off for the present. Austria papers, however, give warning against too much confidence in peaceful reports, and say it is very doubtful whether a Congress will be convoked.

A large meeting of workmen was held in Hyde Park, London, in opposition to the Reform Bill. In the House of Commons on Monday night, Lord [illegible] moved an amendment to the Reform Bill, which was previously given notice of. The debate on the subject was postponed till Tuesday.

The Neapolitan exiles arrived at Bristol, and a crowd of ten thousand persons met them on the quays.

The *Times'* city article says that the announcement of a peace Congress caused an improvement in funds, which would have been more, but for the fact that the Paris Bourse has not yet shown any decided recovery of confidence.

The export of gunpowder and sulphur from Austria to Italy had been prohibited.

Cardinal Antonelli had requested the evacuation of Rome by the French troops.

Commercial.—LIVERPOOL, March 22.—Cotton—The sales for the past two days reach 22,000 bales, 4,000 on speculation, nnd 3,000 for export. The steamer's news from America together with the pacific news, caused an advance of 1-16 to ⅛d on previous quotations. In Breadstuffs there has been no regular market since the sailing of the Persia. Spirits Turpentine dull at 40 a 41s. Rosin steady.

WASHINGTON, April 4.

Trial of Daniel E. Sickles for the Murder of Philip Barton Key.—In the Criminal Court today, the Sickles case was taken up.

The counsel for the prisoner are Brady and Graham, of N. York; Staunton, of Pittsburg; Phillips of Ala.; Chilton, Radcliffe and Magruder, of Washington, D. C.

Only five jurors were sworn in, when it was found that the whole panel was exhausted, and another was directed to be summoned. The Court House was densely crowded at a very early hour, and hundreds went away unable to gain admittance.

WASHINGTON, April 5.

The Sickles case was resumed to-day.

Seventy-four talesmen appeared, only three of whom were selected, making at present only eight jurors in all selected. The court ordered the same number of talesmen to be subpœnaed for to-morrow, and adjourned.

The father and father-in-law of the accused were present. The interest in the trial appears increasing. It is reported that Mrs. Sickles arrived from New York this morning.

HARTFORD, April 4th.

Connecticut Elections—Black Republicans Triumphant.—The Black Republicans have elected four Congressmen, the entire State ticket, and a large majority of the Legislature.

The University.—We learn from the Catalogue just published, that there are here this year 456 matriculates—a larger number than last year. Of these, 93 are Seniors; 103 Juniors; 119 Sophomores; 95 Freshmen; 46 Partial Course Students; 23 Law Students; 76 Scientific Students. There are 278 from this State; from Tennessee, 59; Louisiana 28; Mississippi 26; Alabama 21; South Carolina 15; Texas 15; Georgia 14; Virginia 8; Kentucky 4; Florida 4; Arkansas 2; Iowa 1; New York 1.—*Chapel Hill Gazette.*

Chapel Hill Items.—Census.—Population 1,315. Whites 750; Free Col. 115; Slaves 450. This is exclusive of Students and members of the Faculty.—*C. H. Gazette.*

Our Post Office.—Our Post Master furnishes us with the following statistics of the business done here:

Stamps and Stamped envelopes sold the last three mo. $600,00; Letters received 16,928; Letters mailed, 15,230; Books and transient printed matter prepaid 315 lbs., amounting to $50.—*Ib.*

Gov. Swain.—Our estimable President, Hon. D. L. Swain, is quite ill, and has been confined to his room for the last week. He has been in very delicate health all the session, though regularly attending to his various recitations. I trust it may not be long before he will be out again, as the College suffers no little loss for the want of his efficient services.—*Cor. Pet. Express.*

[We are glad to hear, by a letter received this morning from Chapel Hih, that Gov. Swain's health is improving. His attack was a severe one.—OBSERVER.]

Died at 105.—I have to record the death of an old negro woman, the property of Mr. Craige, of this place. She had attained the remarkable old age of 105 years. She was well acquainted with the reminiscences of what we call the good old times, and she has often related some thrilling adventures to the students. She was a faithful old servant to the last. "Peace to her ashes."—*Ib.*

Hogs.—A Sampson correspondent writes to the N. C. Planter:

"In a recent No. of the Planter, I saw a receipt for curing Hogs that were broken down in the loins. I will give you one that I have often tried with uniform success: Split the flesh right over the loins, on both sides of the backbone, say three inches, to the bone, and then pour into the incision spirits of turpentine as long as it will absorb any. I have never known it to fail of a cure."

Mail Contracts.—Saturday was the last day on which proposals were received for carrying the mails for the next two years in the Southern States. The awards will be made known about the 25th of the present month. Notwithstanding the failure of the appropriation bill in Congress the Washington Star says the number of proposals received are fully up to the average, and so far as is known the bids are not generally at a higher rate than usual.

A Whale.—We learn from the Beaufort Journal that a whale some forty feet in length was captured near that place a few days since.

NAVAL ABUSES INVESTIGATED.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, FEB'Y 24, 1859.

COMMITTEE'S REPORT—CONTINUED.

THE GRIFFITH SHIP.

The struggle for the contract for the machinery of the smaller sloop-of-war building in Philadelphia, known as the "Griffith ship," presents some features requiring notice. Before the law of June 12 1858, was passed, Mr. Norris, an engineer, who for some years had retired from active business, desired, in connexion with John W. Griffith, to build a vessel of light draught and great speed for the navy of the United States. Upon the recommendation of Mr. Norris, in June last, and in pursuance of a previous promise by the President to Mr. Norris, Mr. Griffith was appointed temporary naval constructor at Philadelphia. Mr. Griffith at once prepared his plans for the ship, and sent them to the department. They were somewhat peculiar, and designed to secure light draught and great speed, but to have a heavy armament. Mr Norris prepared his plans for the machinery, and made a bid in September 1858, to construct that machinery for the government at $126,000. The two plans were designed, and the machinery and the vessel were intended for each other. When the bids were opened it was found that the machinery of Mr. Norris was the only kind proposed that was adapted to the peculiar model of the ship, and that he alone of the bidders had been furnished with the midship sections, plans, and views of the vessel, and knew that it was to have two propellers. Under these circumstances, new proposals were very properly invited. Norris adhered to his bid, and proposals were submitted by Reaney, Neafie & Co., of Philadelphia, and the Allaire Works, of New York. The contest, however, was soon narrowed down to Norris and Reaney, Neafie & Co. The bid of the latter was $139,000. A board of four engineers of the navy was called to consider these bids, with the plans and specifications of each. The board was equally divided in its report.

Each party, without complaint from the department, sought to succeed by political influence. The singular spectacle was presented of an ex-member, without knowledge of an engine, managing for one party, while the other pressed his party services.

On the 2d of November, 1858, Norris urged the acceptance of his proposals, in a letter to the Secretary, thus:

"On the score of politics, which I have never mentioned before, I have greater claims upon the government than my competitors. Our shop, at Bush Hill, Philadelphia, was the first institution in this country that raised the banner of Buchanan and Breckinridge. The day after the nomination we raised the standard, with full length portraits of the President and Vice President, and at the election our shop furnished 764 votes for them. Notwithstanding the present monetary depression we gave 312 votes for the administration at the last election We have supported the party with material aid by thousands of dollars, and worked hard, as any of the party in Philadelphia will testify."

On the 9th of November last Hon. James Landy, a member of this House from Philadelphia, appeared before the Secretary of the Navy to urge that the award be made to Reaney, Neafie & Co. The same firm employed William H. Witte, an ex-member of Congress, as their agent, who at once established intimate social relations with some of the officers in the Navy Department.

This agent was to receive *for his services* one-fourth of the profits of the contract, in case it was awarded to Reaney, Neafie & Co. It is to be remarked that he was employed by that firm only to secure government contracts, and had been successful, in 1857, in securing the contract for the Lancaster, for which he has received, as part of his share of the profits, $5,000. He knew nothing of machinery, and was only employed, as he testifies, on account of his "character and standing."

On the 16th of November last Norris sent to the Secretary a letter from J. B. Baker, collector of Philadelphia, of which the following is an extract:

"I have been intimately acquainted with the Messrs. Norris Brothers for many years, and have had large business transactions with them, and it may not be amiss to state that they have always heartily advocated and sustained the democratic party. In the campaign of 1856 their establishment not only contributed many hundred votes to elect our present Chief Magistrate, but, to my knowledge, contributed largely in other ways to bring about that result."

Also, a letter from Hon. Henry M. Phillips, of this House, of which the following is an extract:

"Messrs. Norris are good democrats, willing and faithful members of the party, who, 'through weal and through woe,' have labored zealously for it success.

"Their fame as mechanics is world-wide, and they are men of high character, and it will be to the fourth district a matter of essential service for them to succeed in their present application.

"Personally, mechanically, and politically meritorious, if their proposal is not extravagant, I earnestly hope that it will be accepted."

Also, a letter from John Hamilton, jr., of which the following is an extract:

"I know no men better entitled to receive the attention of a democratic administration than those composing this firm: with a world-wide celebrity as machinists of the first class, they have also been known as democrats who have never faltered in their active and earnest devotion to the cause; men, who, amidst the very howling of the tempest raised by the opposition, are more energetic and determined in their support. I trust that the claims of these gentlemen, who are so well qualified to perform whatever they may undertake and who are so deserving as democrats, will not be overlooked."

To counteract these letters, Reaney, Neafie & Co. relied upon the active interested agency of Mr. Witte, who pressed their claims as a democratic firm. He also procured from Mr. Baker, the collector, a letter, of which the following is an extract:

"A few weeks since I was requested by Mr. William Norris to state in a letter to you my knowledge of the political character of the locomotive establishment of Messrs. R. Norris & Son, of Philadelphia, which I did; but I did not intend to convey the impression (as I learn has been the case) that the marine engine works of Messrs. Reaney, Neafie & Co., were not of the same political creed, whom I know by reputation, and it is proper to say, is of the highest character."

Somewhat similar letters were also written to the President and referred to the Secretary. Thus in a letter under date of November 15 1858, Mr. Phillips writes of Norris Brothers:

"They have been and are my very good friends, active, zealous and disinterested democrats. Their establishment is within my district, where they employ many hundreds of operatives, who under their exerted influence, were valuable members of our party during our last disastrous campaign."

Colonel Florence, a member of the House, in an interview with the Secretary, recommended Mr. Norris.

These efforts to enlist political influence in awarding contracts were received without objection or reproof, and were placed on the files of the department, and, with the awards and other papers, were sent to your committee. A highly intelligent contractor testifies that within two or three years it has been a common thing for bidders to satisfy the department as to their political opinions. If jobs and contracts become the recognized rewards for partisan services, and are disbursed and distributed without regard to the written law, as a mode of refunding money contributed and spent in elections, and these abuses are tolerated by the people, then may the money of the people be taken directly from the public treasury to corrupt or overthrow the elective franchise. Yet these motives are strongly and confidently urged by high officers of the government to the high officers charged with a judicial duty, and also to the Chief Magistrate, whose duty it is to execute the law.

On the 29th of November 1858, the Secretary desired a board of civil engineers, not of the navy, to examine the propositions of Mr. Norris, and of Reaney, Neafie & Co., and to express in writing which of the two was preferable. A majority of the board reported in favor of Mr. Norris' plan. Thus the matter stood until December 21 1858, Mr. Norris supposing that the question was settled in his favor. At that date the Secretary submitted to Mr. Norris a written proposition of guaranty of speed, which, at the request of the Secretary, Mr. Norris copied and signed. Norris was not informed that it would be considered as a new offer, or as varying his former bid, but he signed it for the satisfaction of the Secretary, and in the words written by him. The next day, if the date is correct, December 22 1858, Witte, as the agent of Reaney, Neafie & Co., submitted a written "explanation" of their proposal, in which they stipulated for a somewhat higher speed. Their guaranties were treated as new proposals, and were, on the same day, referred to Archbold, the engineer-in-chief, who had steadily opposed Norris' plans. Archbold on the same day reported in favor of Reaney, Neafie & Co., and the contract was awarded to them.

The undersigned do not deem it necessary to pursue this controversy further. Charges of fraud, favoritism, and improper disclosure of the plans of competing bidders were made. The facts and the claims of each party are fully shown in the testimony and documents herewith submitted.

THE READING FORGE AND HON. J. GLANCY JONES.

As an incident to this branch of their inquiry, it became necessary for your committee to examine a charge that Hon. J. Glancy Jones, now a civil officer of the government, had, while he was a member of this House, received money from the Reading Forge for his services in obtaining for it contracts with the government.

Our attention was first called to this charge by the testimony of Dr. Cockroft, giving a statement of James Murphy, a contractor for the construction of the steam machinery for the United States steamship Brooklyn. The purport of the statement was, that he was obliged to let the forging for the vessel to the Reading Forge Company, understood to belong to Mr. Jones. An intimation was also made to Mr. Quintard, of the Morgan Works, New York, the successful bidder for the Pensacola sloop, that if he got the forging work done by the Reading Forge, it would be acceptable or satisfactory to certain parties.

Hon. W. H. Keim, a member of this House, testified that he, as secretary and treasurer of the company, made an agreement with Mr. Jones to the effect that, if he would get work for the forge to do, the company would allow him five per cent. on the amount he obtained, that the kind of work contemplated was forging shafts, &c., for vessels of the United States navy. The inducement to the company to make the contract with Mr. Jones was the fact that he was a member of Congress, and it was supposed that he would have facilities for getting work that others would not.

Prior to this agreement, Mr. Jones wrote the following letter to General Keim:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, *May* 18 1854.

DEAR GENERAL: I received your letter this morning and have just had an interview with the Secretary of the Navy. He informs me that all the machinery will be given out *on contract*, except, perhaps what is made in Washington. The Secretary will advertise for bids but will not give it to the *lowest bidder*; he will contract with the offer which he thinks is best for the government. Now, I think I can serve my town and constituents by securing a fair portion from those who want these contracts; with this the Secretary has nothing to do; but we can do a great deal ourselves by being ready to meet these contractors. I will write you again soon, and send you the notice when the Secretary advertises.

Truly yours,

J. GLANCY JONES.

General W. H. KEIM.

Under this agreement Mr. Jones did get work for the forge in 1854, for the steamer Wabash, amounting to $10,000 or $11,000, upon which he was entitled to five per cent. The contract for the work was made with Merrick & Sons.

General Keim ceased to be secretary and treasurer of the company in the spring of 1855, and was succeeded by M. A. Bertolet. Mr. Bertolet testifies that the contract with Mr. Jones was frequently spoken of in the meetings of the board, when the justness of paying him what was agreed upon was spoken of. On two or three occasions the witness met Mr. Jones and told him that he was very sorry that the concern was in such a condition pecuniarily; that he did not see how he could pay him any money then. He testifies he always understood that Mr. Jones was the agent of the company, and that the company had either agreed with him or proposed within themselves to give him a certain per centage for such work as should be procured through his agency. He testifies that Mr. Jones did get work for them from the government in 1855, in the repair of the Minnesota, the amount of which was $3,109-48, and that this sum was paid to the forge company by the government. It also appears from the books of the company that the forge company did work for the government in 1856, in the items amounting to $6,481 16, and for contracts under the government for a large amount. Mr. Pertolet continued in office but one year, and was succeeded by Charles McClenigan, who is now in Rio Janeiro.

Peter McLaughlin became secretary on the 20th of September 1858. The company failed about three months afterwards. During all this time the forge did a large amount of work for the government and its contractors. Mr. McClenigan writes to the creditors of the company, under the date of November 25 1857, "our prospects for the future are very flattering, as we have at this time *positively secured* the forging for three of the United States sloops, and a very fair chance for the forging for the remaining two; also the government work, which we at present are looking after."

The agency of Mr. Jones was known generally. At New York it was supposed to be an ownership of the forge. Mr. Bartol, a partner or agent of the firm of Merrick & Sons, Philadelphia, writes under date of July 24 1858, to the superintendent of the forge, "Colonel Florence, who is just from Washington, says it is a settled fact that two of the new sloops are to be built here." After suggesting that the Forge bid for the machinery of one of them, he inquires, "will Mr. Jones support your proposition so as to get the job?" The reply of the treasurer in due time declines the offer and says, "Mr. Jones is also of opinion that it might seriously affect the interest of the forge Company."

No account was opened with Mr. Jones in the ledger of the Reading forge. The check book of the company was not before your committee. How much he received for his services, how much is due to him still on his contract, it is impossible to tell. In the expense account items of money paid to Mr. Jones at various periods were found as follows:

"October 2 1854. Office expenses debtor to the Farmers' Bank for check No. 523, drawn to pay J. Glancy Jones' expenses to Washington city, $30.

"November 26 1856. Office expenses debtor to Farmers' Bank for this amount, check No. 858, sent to J. Glancy Jones for expenses in procuring work for the Reading steam forge, $250.

"September 28 1857. Office expenses for this amount borrowed money of A. J. Nichols, to pay J. Glancy Jones, Esq., expenses to Washington on business for the company, and returned the same in check No. 1038, $100."

The undersigned therefore report that Hon. J. Glancy Jones did, while a member of this House, enter into a contract with the Reading forge company by which he agreed to procure work for it from the government, in consideration of which he was to receive five per cent. commission; that he did procure contracts to be made between the government and said Reading forge, in which he was interested to the amount of said commission; and that he did receive money from said company for said service.

The evil tendencies of such transactions are manifest. If members of Congress and other officers of the government may be employed with money to solicit at the executive departments and bureaus for contracts and jobs, it cannot be expected that their influence will be resisted. The law will soon be disregarded, and offices, employments, and contracts will be bartered and sold without regard to the public service.

By the first section of the act of April 26 1808, it is provided thus:

"No member of Congress shall, directly or indirectly, himself or by any other person whatever, in trust for him, or for his use or benefit, or on his account, undertake, execute, hold, or enjoy, in the whole or in part, any contract or agreement hereafter to be made or entered into with any officer of the United States, or with any person authorized to make contracts on the part of the U. S.; and if any member of Congress shall, directly or indirectly, himself or by any person whatsoever, in trust for him, or for his use or benefit, or on his account, enter into, accept of, agree for, undertake, or execute any such contract or agreement, in the whole or in part, every person so offending shall for every such offence, upon conviction, &c., be adjudged guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be fined three thousand dollars, and every such contract or agreement as aforesaid shall be absolutely null and void."

By the third section of the same act it is provided—

"In every such contract or agreement to be made, or entered into, or accepted, as aforesaid, there shall be inserted an express condition that no member of Congress shall be admitted to any part of such contract or agreement, to any benefit to arise therefrom."

The contract between the Government and the Reading Forge Company was certain, direct, and purely of a pecuniary nature.

By the third section of the act of February 26 1853, it is provided that if any member of Congress shall, for compensation paid or to be paid either certain or contingent, act as agent or attorney for prosecuting any claim against the United States, or shall receive any share or gratuity or interest in any claim, &c., he shall be liable to indictment as for a misdemeanor; the penalty is a fine of $5,000 or imprisonment, or both.

The clear design of these laws was to prevent a member of Congress from having any pecuniary interest in a contract with any officer of the government, or in any other claim against the government. Whether a contract of agency to procure contracts from the government where the compensation is a per centage on the amount of the contract is embraced in the language of the law might be a matter of doubt; but it is clearly within the spirit of the law, and is most pernicious and corrupting in its effects. In the one case an interest in the contract would be disclosed by the contract itself; while in the other case it may be more readily concealed or covered under the pretext of local interest for constituents.

The undersigned recommend, in order to remove all doubt as to the meaning of the act of April 20 1808, the passage of a provision of law to punish as a misdemeanor any member of Congress who, for money, acts as an agent in pecuniary contracts with the government.

In conclusion, the undersigned recommend the adoption of the following resolutions.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy has, with the sanction of the President abused his discretionary power in the selection of a coal agent and in the purchase of fuel for the government.

Resolved, That the contract made by the Secretary of the Navy, under date of September 23 1858, with W. C. N. Swift, for the delivery of live-oak timber, was made in violation of law, and in a manner unusual, improper, and injurious to the public service.

Resolved, That the distribution by the Secretary of the Navy of the patronage in the navy yard among members of Congress was destructive of discipline, corrupting in its influence, and highly [illegible] service.

Resolved, That the President and Secretary of the Navy, by receiving and considering the party relations of bidders for contracts with the United States, and the effect of awarding contracts upon pending elections, have set an example dangerous to the public safety and deserving the reproof of this House.

Resolved, That the appointment by the Secretary of the Navy of Daniel B. Martin, chief engineer, as a member of a board of engineers to report upon proposals for constructing machinery for the United States, the said Martin at the time being pecuniarily interested in some of said proposals, is hereby censured by this House.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN SHERMAN.
DAVID RITCHIE.

Postages.—Third Assistant Postmaster General Zevely has completed his exhibit of postage stamps and envelopes, which, during the quarter just terminated, were punctually distributed to the twenty-seven thousand post offices which are spread over the United States. The result would indicate that the country is rapidly augmenting in correspondence, and that the cheap postage system is beginning to be fully appreciated by the people. For the quarter which ended the 31st ultimo there were issued 13,464,700 one cent stamps; 40,428,500 three cent stamps; 128,940 five cent stamps; 1,164,210 ten cent stamps; 401,825 twelve cent stamps: total stamps issued 15,585,175, and representing in money $1,518,-850. The amount paid to the contractors for manufacturing them was $10,005.33. In the fourth quarter of 1858 the total issue of stamps, all denominations, was 45,410,850, which represented $1,266,290. The difference, therefore, in favor of the last quarter was $252,260.

The envelope account shows that no less than 8,978,950 were also sent to post offices all over the country, viz:

No. 1, note size, at	$3 16 per 100	$276,700
No. 2, letter size, at	3 18 per 100	8,598,950
No. 2, ten cent, at	10 18 per 100	97,800
No. 3, official, at	6 24 per 100	5,500
The whole amount in money was		$292,489 58
For the quarter ending Dec. 31 last		233,665 33
Increase in last quarter		$58,824 26

The total increase on stamps and envelopes for the last quarter is thus shown to be $311,093.

Baltimore Sun.

A Heavy day at the New York Post Office.—Wednesday last will be remembered in the New York post office. The foreign letters dispatched were 35,187; the foreign letters received per Niagara, Kangaroo, and Persia were 72,499; add to these 90,000 for domestic, sent and received, and we have a total of nearly 200,000 letters, making the largest and heaviest day's work ever known in the post office.

Three Boys Sentenced to the Penitentiary for Life.—At St. Louis, last Friday, Antony Leite, Nicholas Trautwein, and Theodore Debold, convicted of the murder of Hugh Downie, were sentenced to the penitentiary for life. The two first, it is known, were convicted and sentenced to be hanged, but the Governor consented to spare their lives by allowing the court to imprison them.

Well Answered.—When Mat Prior, the English Poet, represented his country in some diplomatic position at the French Court, he was shown the apartments at Versailles, with the victories of Louis XIV. painted on the walls, and was asked whether the palace of the King of England had any such decorations. "The monuments of my master's actions," he answered, of William, whom he cordially revered, "are to be seen every where except in his own house."—*Thackeray's Lectures.*

CHERAW & COALFIELDS RAILROAD.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Messrs. Editors:—I have been for some time watching the movements of the Cheraw & Coalfields Railroad, and have been not a little surprised to see the course pursued by them, and have been looking in every week's paper to see if some one would not propose to them a change of the route.

It seems to me that the true policy of this company should be to run the road on the route that has the best prospect of making the stock profitable, and that will benefit the most country. We purpose to suggest this route to run from Cheraw to the nearest point of this sand-stone country that runs from Egypt to South Carolina, through Moore, Montgomery and Anson, where, all the geologists agree, are good prospects for coal, with many other minerals. Run from this point through the valleys of Cheek's Creek and Buffalo, crossing Drowning Creek, and on this line to the Coalfields on Deep River. To run this route you take in a good farming country, and one of the best piney regions that is in the State; to run this route may be a few miles longer, but you the have your road on a range of country that has long been said to contain much mineral wealth beside the farming interest and the best of timber woods in the State, and as good as the world has as yet brought into notice.

As we are not in the habit of writing for the press, we hope that some able pen will take up the subject, and put it in its true light before the people; and we further hope that those who live and own farms on this route will promptly take hold of the matter and subscribe every dollar they have to spare in the project. We understand that Professor Emmons is now examining the Cheek's Creek country, and we feel sure that he will report favorably for so doing, and we are sure there is no section of the State that has been more neglected than this portion of the Pee Dee country. Hoping that this matter will fall into abler hands, and being entirely unacquainted with the present route, can say nothing about it, only from what we know of the general face of the country: it is poor; even the pines are not worth more than half as much as those upon the route through this region, and no farms that will pay half as well as those on the Pee Dee and Cheek's Creek valleys. Supposing that this matter will fall into abler hands, I will add no more at this time.

THE LAUREL HILL FAIR.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

APRIL 1st, 1859.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Son:—It is known to almost every person that we have in Richmond County what is called the "Scotch Fair;" and that persons from all parts of the State, and from other States, make it a place of resort for the purpose of gambling in all its various forms. There has not been any tax upon them; but there is a tax on all traders. Those who follow gambling carry off more money than all others together, and they place a temptation before the young men which they cannot resist, and eventually ruining many of them. Therefore, I am determined to break it up, as I have the law on my side, besides every good citizen of the county. This is to give them warning in time, that they may not come there for the purpose above stated, as I shall have a guard for the purpose of arresting all who shall be caught at any game of chance where money is staked, and shall bind them to Court, to be further dealt with.

Respectfully,

JAS. T. BOSTICK.

Papers in favor of suppressing this evil are requested to copy.

The Washington N. C. & Leaksville Railroad.—The friends of this measure here, though apparently silent, are not inactive. They are moving cautiously and prudently, preparatory to the initiation of measures, which will insure certain success. Correspondence is in progress as to the most eligible, promising and cheap route, the costs of survey, &c. Measures are under consideration to enlist the co-operation of all of our fellow citizens on the entire route.

We look with entire confidence to the hearty co-operation of our fellow citizens of Pitt and Edgecombe Counties to carry the Road to Rocky Mount. One of our most active citizens and a warm friend to the Road, who made a visit to Edgecombe recently, brings the most gratifying assurance of the deep and active interest felt by our fellow citizens of that County, in the speedy construction of the Road. Edgecombe and Pitt are hosts within themselves, and with the strong and able co-operation of Pitt and Edgecombe with Beaufort, who can doubt the result?

Wash. Dispatch.

North Eastern Railroad.—The Annual meeting of the stockholders was held at Charleston on the 6th inst. From the President's report we have the following statement for the year ending 28th February, 1859:

Receipts, from all sources have been	$220,013.74
Operation Expenses for same period	123,868.93
Excess	$96,144.81

which is equivalent to nearly five per cent. on the present cost of the Road ($1,944,802.42) towards which it has been applied.

The President refers to anticipated North Carolina connections in the following terms:

"The projected Road from Cheraw to the Coalfields of North Carolina demands our especial attention, as its construction must render this and the Cheraw and Darlington Road among the most profitable in the country, and prove of vast importance to the City of Charleston. Our trains now run daily from this to Cheraw; at a distance of twenty-two miles from the latter the projected Road will intersect the Wilmington and Rutherfordton Road, now being constructed, and render our market accessible to the products of the extended country through which it passes. By the completion of this and other links of Road which are contemplated—and some of the latter are actually in progress—we shall eventually be in connection with Knoxville, Tennessee. The terminus of the proposed Coalfields Road will be at some point on Deep River, where the mineral productions of that region are found in almost exhaustless supply. To this point, it is probable that a Road will be built from Raleigh—which will then open a new, most direct and attractive route between Charleston and New York."

Our Embryo City.—Within the last few weeks the signs of prosperity have shown themselves very rapidly about Carolina City. The magnificent store of Parrott, Long & Brothers has been completed, and is now being filled with a splendid assortment of new goods as the reader will see by looking to our advertising matter. Several new buildings have gone up and are in process of erection. Near the West end of Parrott & Mewborn's Hotel is now going up a building eighty feet long and two stories high, which will be used for the accommodations at the Hotel. *Progress* seems to be the watchword of our enterprising citizens.—*Car. City Times.*

The wheat crop has never looked more promising than at present, and if not overtaken by some one of the many diseases to which it is liable, the farmer may calculate upon an abundant harvest. We much fear, however, that the unusual quantity of rain will damage it seriously.

Elizabeth City Pioneer.

THE PARAGUAY DIFFICULTY SETTLED.

The settlement of the Paraguay trouble have been effected by the interposition of Urquiza, announced in the last Observer, Mitre, and who, in a letter dated the 5th of May, of his agency addressed to the Government of the Argentine Confederation, gives a full account of the following interesting portion in the settlement of the difficulty. paragraphs comprise the substance of his statement:

"Commissioner Peña declared that his instructions did not allow him to accept the official mediation which the Plenipotentiaries of Brazil and of the Argentine Confederation were disposed to offer; that in deference to the spirit of conciliation, as a tribute of especial consideration to my kind, frank, and disinterested personal intervention, he accepted only the personal intervention to this end he would open preliminary offices confidential conferences so as to arrange the terms of a settlement. * * * At these conferences took place.

To say all before my country, I boast of the honor of having effectively contributed to the prevention of war between two brotherly nations. I feel pleasure in announcing to your Excellency that I experienced the good fortune of witnessing the settlement of satisfactory and honorable bases between the President of Paraguay and his Excellency the Commissioner of the Government of the United States. Your Excellency will have occasion to judge of the said bases by the private copy which I subjoin, and to appreciate the importance of so worthy and honorable an arrangement, which re-establishes on the best footing the kind and fraternal relations between those two American nations. Such a happy result will elevate the Argentine Government in the consideration of the free Powers, drawing closer our friendship with the colossus of America, whose institutions serve as an example, and whose influence and stimulus we require in our but recent life, and which we honorably desire. Such a prosperous result must bind us in an eternal bond of fraternity to our immediate *confrere* of Paraguay—united to us by the community of interests, of origin, and of destiny."

As yet there is no definite information as to the amount of indemnity accorded by the terms of the arrangement.

An English letter from Buenos Ayres says that the basis of the adjustment was an indemnity of $10,000 to the family of the person who was killed on board the Water Witch in the conflict with the fort of Itapiru, and another of $25,000 to the company that was represented by Mr. Hopkins.

THE PROSPECT OF PEACE IN EUROPE.

From the London Times of March 21.

We are happy to state that a Congress of the great Powers will meet either at London or Berlin to take into consideration the state of Italy and the complications to which it has led. Although we may all have become somewhat tired of Congresses, yet there is no doubt that this solution is the best under the circumstances—in fact, the only one, considering how far each of the two Sovereigns principally concerned has committed himself, and how much a retreat would detract from the pretensions of either.

The recent conduct of the French and Sardinian Courts is not calculated to insure a happier fortune for Italy, but we trust that, now the settlement of that unhappy country has been committed to Europe, the Great Powers, and especially England and Prussia, will make their voices heard in favor of humanity and good government. France and Austria have called a congress not only to decide the points in dispute between them, but to take counsel for the permanent tranquility of Southern Europe.

To Lord Cowley's mission the meeting of the Congress is immediately due. The Emperor of Austria, having regard to the interests of peace, and willing to take every excuse for an aggression on the part of France, has stated his intentions respecting Italy fully and frankly. He declares, what we can well believe, that he has not and never has had any design of attacking Piedmont. The aggressive attitude has been throughout on the side of the weaker state, encouraged by the hope of French assistance; and the alleged designs of Austria have been a mere pretext to cover armaments intended for an invasion of Lombardy.

The Emperor of Austria is quite willing to evacuate the Papal States simultaneously with France, and if the result of such an act chances to be the exposure of the Pope to danger from the revolutionary party, he will not regard with jealousy the return of French troops to Rome, should such a step be taken *bona fide* for the purpose of supporting his Holiness. As to the separate treaties with the Italian States, Francis Joseph declares that they have been only a burden and hindrance to him, exposing him to constant importunities from the different sovereigns, and that he is willing to consider a plan for placing those States on a more satisfactory basis.

This is certainly all that could have been asked of a powerful Sovereign like the Austrian Emperor,—all that he could have yielded with honor to himself and justice to the people he governs. It removes the last excuse for war which can be urged at Paris or Turin. Every avowed grievance, at least, is settled by the Austrian Emperor's reply. Whatever may be the aspirations of French and Sardinian coteries, no one has yet proposed to Francis Joseph that he should give up his Italian dominions, or that a throne should be erected for a Bonaparte in the Duchies which are the reversion of Austria.

Diplomacy has restricted itself to subjects which it dares to avow, and the complaints of the Emperor Napoleon, when definitely stated, were confined to the points on which Lord Cowley has received assurances at Vienna—namely, the designs of Austria against Piedmont, the occupation of the Legations, and the control exercised by means of treaties over Tuscany, Parma and Naples. As the answer has fairly met the demands there can be no further excuse for a warlike attitude.

The partisans of a war of conquest may be disappointed, but decency and morality cannot be too grossly outraged. The dispute enters into the phase of negotiation, and Europe may breathe freely, after nearly three months of suspense. It is indeed to be hoped that the Emperor Napoleon will not hesitate to retire from his false position over the bridge which Lord Cowley's mediation lays down for him. Nothing can be more plain than that of all his errors this last has been the greatest and the most dangerous.

Swiss Manufacturing Industry.—The population of Switzerland is about 2,400,000. Of this number, 250,000 are employed in the different branches of manufactures. Of these 73,000 are engaged in spinning, weaving, bleaching, or printing cotton, 45,000 in the silk trade, and 39,500 in the clock and watch-making trades. The silk and cotton trades are principally confined to the German cantons of Balle, Zinich, and Saint Gall; the watch and clock trades are chiefly carried on in the French cantons. From Genoa alone the United States receives annually, *via* Havre, about 240,000 watches, though it is believed that the success which has already signalized watch-making industry in the United States—but a year ago a mere experiment—will cause a sensible diminution in the importation of Swiss watches, so long an important element in our trade with that republic.—*Wash. Union.*

LATER FROM EUROPE.

PORTLAND, ME., April 7.

The *Indian*, from Liverpool, on the 23rd ult., arrived to-day.

The announcement of a peace Congress on the Italian affairs, and the fact that France has agreed to it, has caused a general belief in the maintenance of peace, and much buoyancy in funds. But vague rumors at the close of the market, that Austria dissented from the proposition, created distrust and partial reaction.

The London *Times* thinks that Aix La Chappelle will be the point selected for the Peace Congress.

The Moniteur says that Russia has proposed an Italian Congress, with the view of preventing a disturbance of the peace of Europe. It will be constituted of Plenipotentiaries of France, Austria, England, Prussia, and Russia. The first and last named powers have already assented, but London, Vienna and Berlin have not yet returned an official reply. No basis of negotiations has yet been agreed on.

Continental letters describe the preparations for war in France, Austria, and Piedmont as going on without interruption.

In the English House of Lords, the Reform debate was progressing warmly. Bulwer made a masterly speech in favor of the bill, denouncing all concession to the working classes.

Commercial.—Sales of Cotton for the three days amounted to 31,000 bales, the market closing firm. Flour dull. Wheat quiet; Corn dull. Provisions dull. Sugar steady. Coffee firm. Rice steady. Rosin dull, 8s a 8s 9d. Consols 96⅛ a 96 3-8.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 8, 1859.

Three Days Later.—The Canada has just arrived, with dates from Liverpool to the 26th ult.

Cotton was firm, with an advance of ⅛d. per lb. Sales of the week 70,000 bales. Breadstuffs and Provisions dull. The money market was slightly more stringent.

WASHINGTON, April 7.

The Sickles' Trial.—The Court room was jammed to-day. The Jury were impannelled and addressed by the District Attorney. The counsel for the defence declined to address them until the close of the testimony for the prosecution. Ten witnesses were examined, the testimony being confined to the act of killing.

Mr. Ould, the District Attorney, said the indictment charged Mr. Sickles with the murder of Philip Barton Key, and proceeded to narrate the incidents as he believed the evidence would disclose them, stating that this tragedy occurred on Sunday, in the soft sunlight of the Sabbath day. Midway between the morning and the evening sacrifice, and within the sound of the Sabbath School and Church bells, the prisoner slew his unsuspecting victim in the public street. The prisoner came to this criminal deed fully prepared. He was literally a walking magazine, and the care with which he armed himself showed deliberate malice. The deceased had nothing to interpose or to defend himself with except a poor, futile opera-glass.

Mr. Ould then quoted a number of authorities showing the fact of Mr. Sickles arming himself in advance, constituted murder in the first degree. He urged upon the jury to do their duty without favor or regard to the prisoner's position, or lofty pretensions. He said the laws should be vindicated and the red handed slayer visited with swift and certain punishment, if the facts as stated should be fully proved.

Mr. Ould spoke for over an hour most eloquently, and was listened to with breathless intensity.

PROVIDENCE, April 7.

Rhode Island Election.—The American Republican State ticket chosen, except for Lieut. Governor and Treasurer, of which no choice has yet been made. The Legislature is largely Republican.

Brayton, the American Republican candidate, is elected to Congress from the Western district. No choice in the Eastern district, two Republican candidates being in the field. The aggregate Congressional vote of this district is upwards of 6,000, —about 1,500 of which are Democratic.

NEW ORLEANS, April 6.

Great Fire in New Orleans.—About noon today, a fire broke out in the lower levee cotton press, which contained about 10,000 bales of cotton. The fire extended to four adjacent squares, containing cotton, all of which are now burning. The loss is estimated at nearly $1,000,000, but well covered by insurance.

Wake Superior Court.—On Wednesday last Shipp was tried for the killing of Anderson Merritt, and acquitted.

On Thursday the case of Hogue, charged with the murder of Sherwood H. Parish, was taken up, and occupied the whole day and a part of the night. The jury retired about half past eight o'clock, P. M., and returned just before ten o'clock, with a verdict of "Guilty of murder."

Ral. Standard.

Farmers' Bank.—The charter of this institution, as amended by the last Legislature, and which removes the mother Bank to Greensboro' and gives the Branch to E. City, was yesterday accepted at a general meeting of the Stockholders convened in this town.—*Eliz. City Pioneer.*

Mr. David L. Willis, Treasurer of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company died in Newbern on Wednesday last, in the 36th year of his age.

DRUGS!

Samuel J. Hinsdale,

Has received large additions to his stock of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS,

OILS, DYE-STUFFS, SPICES, WINDOW GLASS, TRUSSES, PERFUMERY, BRUSHES, &c., &c., &c.

Physicians and Country Merchants are invited to call. Orders attended to with promptness.

SAM'L J. HINSDALE.

March 14, 1859 96-

Just Arrived by Flora.

A LOT of fresh PINE-APPLE CHEESE,
SMOKED BEEF,
PICKLED BEEF,
FRESH CRACKERS of every kind,
SCALED HERRING in Boxes.

—ALSO—

A few Bbls. of PURE CIDER VINEGAR, warranted pure; home made.

By D. ANDERSON,
South Side Hay St.

March 30 1-2wi

Just Received!

A FRESH supply of that choice GOSHEN BUTTER. To be found at the FAMILY GROCERY, by

D. ANDERSON.

March 30 1-2w

D. W. BOWMAN.] [K. M. MURCHISON.

BOWMAN & MURCHISON,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

NO. 113 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.

LIBERAL cash advances made on Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores and Southern Produce generally.

AVON E. HALL,

Forwarding & Commission Merchant,

WILL give quick despatch to goods consigned to him. Particular attention given to all produce sent him for sale. Consignments of Naval Stores, for sale or shipment, solicited.

WILMINGTON, Jan'y 19 1859 81ily

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 11, 1859.

THE BANKS AND THE BROKERS.—The Directors of the Bank of the State at Raleigh have had under consideration the section of the new Revenue Law requiring Cashiers to retain ¼ of 1 per cent. of all sums paid to non-resident brokers, and are of opinion—

"That said law is in violation of the federal constitution, because its effect is to protect debtors in a refusal to redeem their contracts in specie, thereby impairing the obligations of contracts, which becomes evident by considering that the principle involved in the law maintains the right in the Legislature to exercise any or all of the following powers, viz:

To raise the tax to ten per cent., or any other sum. To impose the tax on any non-resident merchant or traveller who may chance to get a bank note and want the specie. To impose the tax on all the citizens of this State who may hold bank notes and desire to convert them into gold or silver. To impose the same tax on all creditors by bond, note or account, as well citizens as others, who may demand specie of their debtors. To impose the tax on all persons who, under a judgment obtained in any of our courts, may demand specie. In a word, to forbid the demand of specie on any contract whatever."

Regarding the principle of the law as an assumption of power to impair the obligation of all contracts by forbidding their fulfilment except under heavy burthens, the Directors resolved that the Bank of the State and its branches should not demand or receive the tax from the brokers: that, without denial to any one, the Bank would redeem its obligations without charge to holders: but, to the end that the Bank should be accountable in case the law is found to be constitutional, the Public Treasurer is to be furnished with a memorandum of all payments to the brokers, so that he may institute such proceedings as he thinks advisable against the Bank or its officers.

We are glad to see this movement of the Bank, which is altogether in accordance with the character of the people and institutions of North Carolina. No obstacle should be thrown in the way of any one, resident or non-resident, against the collection of a debt justly due him, either by an individual or a bank. A Petersburg broker, or private individual, has a note executed by a bank or an individual in North Carolina. He presents it for payment, it being fully due; and the debtor tells him that he can only pay it if the creditor will deduct a portion of its amount. There is no plausible pretext for such a course. It is not honest, even if it were constitutional. And we are surprised that the Legislature of North Carolina committed so grave a mistake as to pass such a law. It doubtless originated in the unjust prejudice often manifested against Northern brokers who make runs upon our banks, carrying off specie or exchange which is wanted here. But the fault is not in the broker. He is but pursuing a legitimate business, and demands nothing but what is right and just. The fault is in our own people, who have overtraded, bought more than they have sold, and carried North Carolina bank notes, instead of their own, to the North to pay for their excessive purchases. These necessarily come back for redemption, and neither the Legislature nor the banks should complain because they do come back, nor should attempt to levy a tax upon the business man of Virginia or Maryland who brings them back, and who doubtless pays at home a far heavier tax for the support of his own State government than any man similarly engaged in North Carolina pays.

N. C. RAILROAD STOCKHOLDERS.—A friend informs us of a slight mistake in the amount which he stated to us as originally subscribed by whigs to the N. C. railroad. Instead of $868,000 of the entire million it was $838,000. The difference is trifling, and does not affect the point as to which we mentioned it; but our correspondent likes to be accurate about his facts, as we do, and so we give the correction.

THE DANVILLE CONNECTION.—The Danville papers give notice of a meeting to be held at Leaksville, N. C., on the 30th inst., on the subject of the proposed Dan River Coalfield railroad, when speeches will be made by President Harvey of the Richmond and Danville railroad, Gov. Morehead, and Wm. Martin, Esq. of Henry county, Va.

We learn that under the charter granted by the late Legislature, a strong effort will be made to connect Richmond with the Virginia and Tennessee railroad at or near Wytheville. It seems that the direct route from Danville to that point is impracticable; but by extending the Richmond road from Danville into North Carolina, then passing through the Dan river coalfields and again crossing into Virginia, a very good route can be secured. This road and a road to Greensborough are both in contemplation, and will both probably be built, though there may be something of a struggle as to which shall have precedence in point of time.

THE CONGRESSIONAL CANVASS.—The Whigs of Davidson held a meeting at Lexington on the 5th inst. and appointed delegates to the Convention to be held at Winston on to-morrow. They recommend Gen. J. M. Leach as the candidate against Mr. Scales.

NEW PAPER.—We have received the first number of the "Daily Delta," a democratic paper published in Newbern by J. H. Muse, Proprietor, and Wm. B. Smith, Editor, at $5 per annum.

STATE STOCKS.—We note considerable sales of North Carolina Bonds in New York last week at 101¼. Virginia 98¾. Tennessee 93¾. Missouri 87¼. Louisiana 96.

A LONG JOURNEY.—On Friday last we received from the Dead Letter Office, Washington, through the Postmaster of this town, a letter which we had written and mailed on the 9th of July 1857. It is addressed, plainly enough, to a well known publishing firm in Springfield, Mass., and contained a draft in favor of that house upon a house in New York. Where it has been for nearly two years is a mystery. The firm in Springfield has never ceased to be there, and has had other letters from us, both before and since.

CONGRESS.—The late Congress passed 92 laws, and left unacted on upwards of five hundred bills.

MR. GILMER AGAIN.—The Winston Sentinel renews its attack upon Mr. Gilmer. It might be enough to say in reply to all this, that the Sentinel has not been able to substantiate its statement that Mr. Gilmer had franked "*hundreds*" of Seward's speeches to persons in North Carolina. It made that broad assertion on the strength of having seen *one* of Seward's speeches which the Editor was informed had been franked by Mr. Gilmer. Mr. Gilmer, of whom personally the Sentinel speaks in high terms of respect, denied the assertion of that paper, at the same time avowing that he *had* sent a few of Seward's speeches to Whigs and Democrats who wrote to him for copies, and to perhaps half a dozen other persons, personal friends, accompanied with a letter from himself stating that he had sent them as samples of the ultra doctrines of the black republicans. The Sentinel has neither sustained its own broad assertion, nor stated a single fact or circumstance, or brought a witness to state one, inconsistent with these declarations of Mr. Gilmer.

In addition to its last week's story about a nameless gentleman who had had 15 or 20 nameless speeches from Mr. Gilmer, the Sentinel makes some more statements which we will mention, for the double reason that we mean our readers to see both sides and that we have entire confidence in Mr. Gilmer's word. We believe that there is a settled purpose to break down Mr. Gilmer because of his politics, and that the means to effect this have been and will be chosen without regard to any consideration but success. These additional statements of the Sentinel are, 1st. That it did not say that all the speeches which the Editor of the Sentinel saw at the hotel were Seward's speeches (of course it did not, but so expressed itself as that its readers might so understand, if they chose.) 2d. It says, "But that there were other copies of the same speech which we preserved, we were and are fully convinced." (This is a new statement, which the Sentinel did not make in either of its previous statements.) 3d. Since its last issue, the Sentinel says it has received by mail a copy of Seward's speech on Kansas, franked and sent to one of his constituents by Mr. Gilmer. Also, copies of a speech of E. Joy Morris of Penn., containing strong free soil sentiments—"enclosed in an envelope marked with Mr. Gilmer's frank."—(This language is peculiar, as if the Sentinel itself entertained doubts whether the speeches really came in that envelope.) Also, another by Morris "in favor of a combination of all the elements of opposition to democracy." And one of Campbell of Ohio on Kansas.

Such are the additional statements of the Sentinel, none of which are inconsistent with the declarations of Mr. Gilmer.

But is not Mr. Gilmer, in common fairness, entitled to the names of his accusers? They need not be published in the Sentinel, but should be communicated to him. Fair and honest men, it seems to us, would not desire to stab him in the dark. If he had the names of these nameless gentlemen, perhaps he might be able to show that *they* wrote to him for copies of those speeches.

DEMOCRATIC CONSISTENCY.—Mr. Gilmer is charged with franking black republican speeches to his constituents, and is denounced therefor by the democrats. The Charleston Mercury, a leading "Southern Rights" democratic paper, publishes black republican speeches—it has just finished the publication of a slavery debate in the Senate. The Mercury can do this and remain very sound—not a word of complaint is heard from the democracy.

GOOD SIGNS.—Both New York and Massachusetts have Republican Legislatures now in session. The Legislature of each State has rejected a "Personal Liberty Bill," that is a bill to nullify the Constitution and the fugitive rendition laws.

Of the result in New York, the New York Express says that it "appreciates the result all the more since it was produced by the united American, Democratic and Conservative Republican vote. When the Constitution is at issue there should be at most not more than two parties,—those who are for it, and those who are against it."

FOUR MEN HANGED ON ONE SCAFFOLD.—On Friday last four young men were hanged at Baltimore for murder. They all professed to have made their peace with the world and their Maker, and three of them admitted their guilt. The fourth, a very young man, of respectable parentage and connections, admitted his having been one of the party of drunken rowdies whom the police were endeavoring to arrest when the officer was shot for whom he was about to be hanged; but he denied that he shot him.

The city was crowded with strangers, and every train came laden with passengers. The Philadelphia train of that morning consisted of twenty cars filled to the utmost capacity. Every avenue to the city was crowded with carriages, horsemen and hundreds upon foot at an early hour; and long before the hour of execution every hill top and house top within sight of the gallows was filled and crowded with tens of thousands of the vainly curious spectators.

"FAST" PAPERS.—The sensation papers North are issued and scattered all over the country many days before their dates. They are thus enabled to furnish their readers with—we were about to say the latest—very *early* sensation news. Thus, the Washington Union notes the arrival in that city on the 5th inst. of Leslie's illustrated newspaper with a view of the Washington City Courtroom, the Judge on the Bench, Sickles in the bar, the jury in the box, and a witness on the stand undergoing cross-examination. This paper left New York for Washington on Monday, with this faithful engraving of jurymen who were not selected until Wednesday. The Union is severe upon Leslie for its cheating fastness. But Leslie will not trouble himself about that. His readers generally, if they take any interest in the matter at all, will think it all right. *They* look at the *date*, find that *after* the empaneling of the jury, and will consider the likeness capital. Leslie thus gets up a reputation for enterprise, and the Washington papers are voted decidedly slow.

Lord Lyons, the new British Minister, accompained by Lord Napier, has arrived in Washington city, and stopped at Willard's Hotel.

ADDITIONAL BY THE CANADA.

The Peace Congress.—Austria assents to the proposed European Congress. All others, including the Piedmont and Italian States, will probably be admitted. It is reported that Prince Napoleon will represent France, and Lord Malmesbury, England.

It is stated that the Sardinian Cabinet had addressed a communication to the five great Powers strongly insisting on being admitted to the Peace Conference, in consequence of which France consented that Piedmont and the other Italian States might be represented. Austria consented to the Congress only under certain conditions.

It is stated that 500,000 muskets, of an improved pattern, are making for the French Army.

The English Reform Bill.—The debate on the Reform Bill, was still progressing in Parliament. The Ministry, it was thought, would undoubtedly be defeated on Russell's motion for an amendment. Palmerston, however, had promised to vote for a second reading, thereby probably saving the Cabinet.

Owen Stanley gave notice in the House of Commons that in the event of a defeat of the reform bill on a second reading, he would move a resolution of want of confidence in the Government. Lord Palmerston supported Lord Russell's motion in the debate on the reform bill, but declared that it must not be considered a vote of censure. The belief was general that the Ministry will be defeated. The Times thinks that the defeat will be so decided as to leave no excuse for a dissolution of Parliament, and an appeal to the country. The liberal journals declare that Palmerston's speech saved the Ministry, as he said he should vote for a second reading of the reform bill, as well as for Lord Russell's resolution.

Commercial.—LIVERPOOL, March 26.—Sales of cotton for the week 61,000 bales, 9,500 for speculation, and 9,000 for export. All kinds advanced an eighth on the week, owing to the peaceful aspect of political affairs. Closed active and firm. Orleans Fair 8¼d.; Middling 7⅞; Uplands Fair 7 7-16; Middling Fair 7 1-16. Stock in port 347,000 bales, including 308,000 American. Rosin dull. Spirits firm and active at 40, but holders ask 41 a 41½.

Latest—Saturday Afternoon.—Cotton firm. Estimated sales of the day, 10,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Provisions steady. Fine qualities of wheat slightly higher.

MILWAUKEE, April 6.

Wisconsin Election.—Mr. Lynde, Democrat, has about 3,000 majority in this city for Judge of the Supreme Court. The returns from the State show about the same comparative party vote as polled at the last fall election. The result is considered doubtful.

CHICAGO, April 6.

Illinois Election.—The election held in this State yesterday for judges and clerks of the Superior Court resulted in the success of the entire Republican ticket by an average majority of 2,000 votes. The whole vote cast was 7,000 less than at the March election.

THE POWER AND THE DUTY OF THE PRESS.—There is great truth and force in the subjoined remarks of the Washington Union, on the impropriety of publishing the details of crime and immorality likely to be brought out in the pending trial of Sickles. We do not stop to inquire whether their publication at this time is induced by a desire to screen Sickles and his friends in high places. Whatever be the Union's motive, it rebukes a terrible evil, which is doing more to corrupt the public taste and vitiate the public morals, than all other causes combined. There never were truer lines written than those by Pope:—

"Vice is a monster of so frightful mien,
As to be hated needs but to be seen;
Yet, seen too oft, familiar with her face,
We first endure, then pity, then embrace."

The newspaper press generally is making the public too "familiar with her face," and the conquence follows inevitably.

"We are sometimes compelled to ask if newspaper enterprise and competition are not productive of great moral evils. It is terrible to think of the minute details of murder, and other forms of evil, which the press, stimulated by a laudable enterprise, daily places in the hands of boys and girls, innocent hitherto, but after a few months of such revelations, innocent no longer. We know how the conductors of the great papers reason; they say, "the public will have these details, and we are compelled to furnish them." But we think that is a great mistake. If the newspapers refuse, for instance, to record the details of any matters offensive to public morality, how can the public obtain such information? The truth is, the press is not only the exponent of public sentiment—it is to mould opinions. If prurient matters are furnished prurient appetites will be stimulated to ask for more; whereas if the supply is withheld, the demand will die of starvation.

"We should be sorry to have these remarks limited to any one case. We believe them to be of general application. Journalism is fast becoming a science, and it is time its disciples assumed their proper office as directors of the public taste, and ceased to pander to its improper desires. Let us show the world what ought to be done, rather than daguerreotype with filthy minuteness every foul thing which ought not to have been done. It is true, if it be a truism, that no power is in America so mighty as the press; more wonderful than electric telegraphing; more potent than steam; yet too often intrusted to hands entirely untrained. An editor is supposed to be specially qualified for his office, by the possession of the necessary gifts, and the proper training and experience. Now, what would be thought of that engineer who, having a powerful machine under his control, allowed some subordinate to amuse himself with the levers, or to sit on the beam which closes the safety-valve? And yet that is what is often done with the machinery of our moral and social life. Too generally the rule seems to be recognised that whatever exists ought to be published, and phonographic reports must not be revised. The severe laws for regulating the press in England have had this salutary effect—that all disgusting minutiæ are summed up in one expression, "the evidence was unfit for publication." We hope to see a similar respect for public morality in the newspaper reports this week, and a judicious discrimination on the part of our brethren will only increase our respect for their ability, enterprise, talent, and power."

THE SICKLES TRIAL.—The prosecution closed the case on Friday night. Nothing of interest in the evidence.

Heavy Purchase of Books.—The State of Ohio has purchased of the Appletons, in New York, eighty thousand dollars worth of school library books.

Negro Freedom.—Jim Steele, a negro slave, who had run awaw from Mr. W. Greer, of South Carolina, and was helped by Judge Culver, of New York, with funds, died in Canada, last month from *starvation and cold.* Steele made his escape from the South by pretending to be a *white man.*

MARRIED,

Near Galatia Church, on Thursday 7th inst., by Neill R. Blue, Esq., Mr. ANDREW JACKSON BIGGS to Miss FLORA L. McKINZIE, all of Cumberland.

Town papers copy.

DIED,

On the evening of the 4th inst., in Richmond county, N. C., Mr. JOHN LYTCH, in the 43d year of his age. About two years and a half ago, he and his wife connected themselves with Laurel Hill Church. Mr. Lytch at once took an active part in all the affairs of the Church, and gave bright and cheering evidence of unusual usefulness in his Master's cause. But, alas! how soon may our brightest prospects be over-shadowed by a cloud! About the middle of June 1858, by an accidental fall, he received an injury in the third joint of his neck, which completely paralyzed the whole body below that point. In this condition he remained until death. His case excited the sympathy of the whole community—indeed, he seems to have been a general favorite among the people, and justly so, because of his many noble traits of character.

He has left a mourning widow and two little children, whom he affectionately committed to the care of his covenant keeping God.

In his death the Church and community, as well as his own immediate family, have sustained a serious loss. He was a noble-hearted, generous, public-spirited man. J. P. M.

A gloom has been cast over our community by the sudden death of Miss ISABELLA MCLAURIN, daughter of the late John McLaurin, Sen'r. She was one of the brightest and happiest spirits that ever dwelt among us. Long will her sunny smile be remembered—that vivacity and cheerfulness—that winning grace, that ever attracted the admiration, even of the stranger, wherever met. By this mournful event a numerous circle of relatives and friends have been overwhelmed with sorrow: and the poor who dwelt around her weep at her untimely removal, and long will they cherish the remembrance of her benevolence—for her condescension to those of "low estate" was proverbial, and formed a lovely and distinctive trait of her character. But while we deplore her loss, we believe she has been removed to a happier and more congenial clime.

"Yes, the Christian's course is run,
Ended is the glorious strife;
Fought the fight, the work is done,
Death is swallowed up of life!

"Borne by angels on their wings,
Far from earth the spirit flies;
Finds her God, and sits and sings,
Triumphing in Paradise." COM.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—April 11.

BACON,	9	a 12	American	5½	a 6
BEESWAX,	30	a 00	English	4	a 4½
CANDLES, F. F.	18	a 20	LARD,	12	a 13
Adamantine	25	a 30	LEAD,	8	a 8½
Sperm	40	a 50	MOLASSES—		
COFFEE—Rio	11½	a 13	Cuba	27	a 29
Laguira	13½	a 15	N. Orleans	45	a 50
Java	17½	a 18½	NAILS,	4½	a 5
COTTON—			OIL—Linseed	1 00	a 0 00
Fair to good	12	a 12½	Tanner's	70	a 1 00
Ordin. to mid.	11	a 11½	SALT—		
COTTON BAGGING—			Liv. Sack	1 25	a 0 00
Gunny	18	a 20	Alum	60	a 0 00
Dundee	18	a 20	FLAXSEED,	1 00	a 1 15
COTTON YARN—			SHOT—		
No. 5 to 10	21	a 00	Com. pr. bag	2 00	a 2 25
DOMESTIC GOODS—			Buck	2 25	a 0 00
Bro. Sheetings	8	a 8½	SPIRITS—		
Osnaburgs	11	a 11½	P. Brandy	1 00	a 1 25
FEATHERS,	40	a 45	N. C. Apple	85	a 0 00
FLOUR—			Northern do.	75	a 0 00
Family	6 55	a 6 65	N. C. Whiskey	60	a 0 65
Super.	6 25	a 6 35	Northern do.	38	a 0 40
Fine	6 05	a 6 15	SUGARS—		
Scratched	5 80	a 5 90	Loaf	12½	a 00
GRAIN—			Crushed	12½	a 13½
Corn	95	a 1 05	Coffee	10	a 11½
Wheat	1 00	a 00	Porto Rico	9	a 10
Rye	1 00	a 1 10	New Orleans	00	a 00
Oats	40	a 50	TALLOW,	10	a 00
Peas	90	a 1 00	WOOL,	18	a 19
HIDES—Dry	10	a 11	TURPENTINE—		
Green	5	a 6	Yellow dip	2 50	a 0 00
IRON—			Virgin	2 50	a 4 50
Swedes, com. bar	6	a 6½	Hard	1 20	a 0 00
Ditto, wide	7	a 7½	Spirits	45	a 00

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Cotton—Firm; receipts light. More buyers than sellers.

Flour—Has declined 10 to 15 cents per bbl., but firm at quotations.

Corn and Peas—In demand.

Turpentine—New crop coming in freely, and sells readily at above prices. A decline of 1 cent per gallon in Spirits, but firm at 45 cts. B. F. PEARCE.

WILMINGTON MARKET—April 9, 1859.

No transactions in Spirits or Turpentine. Rosin, common and low No 2, 1 20 to 1 25. Barrels, 2d hand Spirits 1 65, on time. Liverpool Salt 74. No other transactions reported.

Last quotations for Turpentine $5 for *new* virgin, 3 05 for yellow, 1 75 for hard. Spirits 49. Tar 1 75. Cotton 10⅜, 11, 11¼, 12, 12⅛ to 12½ for 149 bales ordinary to good middling. Hay $1. Flour, sales of small lots State brands at 6 85 to $7 for super, 7 15 to 7 25 for family—dull and downward.

At New York, Southern Flour dull, heavy and declining. Wheat declined; choice Southern white sold at 1 70, do. red at 1 50. Cotton firm and active; sales on Thursday 3000 bales, and on Friday 7000 bales: middling Uplands 12¼. Spirits dull at 52½ to 53. Common Rosin firm at 1 62½.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Cape Fear Line. April 7—Steamer Flora McDonald with Passengers and goods for B Rose, J Kirkpatrick, Dr B W Robinson, J M Worth & Son, G Lauder, New Market Foundry Co, S Edwards, Worth & Utley, D Murphy, J N Smith, Welsh & Weisiger, E Page, G & L Brandt, W W Dye, O S Baldwin, A G Thornton, A Johnson, Jr, Richardson & Barret, A M Branson, Mrs M Banks, J A Pemberton, Rockfish Co, T B Tyson, S T Hawley & Son, J W Lett, W F Brookshire, R Little, J H Johnson, & Co, J M Vann, G D Williams & Co A J Woodward, D D French, M A Baker, A A McKethan, Brown & Headen, J L Bryan, P Taylor, Mrs D G Worth, J Collins, Smitherman & Spencer, Foust & Bro, I H Foust, R Marsh & Gorrell, Elkin Co, B Moffitt, Coffin, Foust Co, W D & A A Moffitt, J Ottarburg, Rev G McNeill, G W Sperling, D B Bain.

April 11, Str Black River, with Goods for C H Holland, M C Lamont, J Ottarburg, D & W McLaurin, and others.

Lutterloh's Line. April 9—Str Fanny, passengers and goods for Goldston & Fuller, E F Moore, M Faulk, S J Hinsdale, Blount's Creek Co, C E Leete, Jas Martine, S Sterling, J H Hall, T S Lutterloh, Jos Ottarburg, D C McLean, H & E J Lilly, J R Lee, J C Thomson, J W Lett, P P Johnson, D & W McLaurin, W C Troy, W Bell, R E Heide, W H Hoard, O S Baldwin & Co.

Orrell's Line. April 11—Steamer Sun with flat Geo McNeill with goods for Pemberton & Sloan, H McDonald, A D McLean, Starr & Williams, A McRimmon, Ray & Pearce, D & W McLaurin, M Faulk, H & E J Lilly, A G Thornton, U S Arsenal, R Mitchell, J H Hall, H McMillan, E F Moore, R M Orrell, J H Roberts & Co, Goldston & Fuller, C E Leete, J Martine, G & Barnum, C C Barbee & Co, Capt Bradford, W McIntyre.

By Strs. "Douglas" and "Fanny."

SATURDAY LAST we received Coats, Pants, Vests, Shirts, Hosiery, Combs, Brushes, &c., &c., at
O. S. BALDWIN & CO'S.
April 11 1t

THE LADIES

CERTAINLY will not purchase their HAT CASES and TRAVELING TRUNKS without looking at the assortment just received by
O. S. BALDWIN & CO.

TRUNKS!
TRUNKS!!
TRUNKS!!!

PER Strs. "Flora" and "Fanny," last week we received our first invoice of TRUNKS. Among them is the celebrated EUGENIE TRUNK, particularly adapted to *Ladies' use,* and in their favor stand unrivalled wherever known.
O. S. BALDWIN & CO.

Stand Straight ye Crooked Men!

BY wearing one of Dr. Fitch's Braces and allowing your lungs free respiration, the crooked shall not only be made straight, but health and consequently life will be preserved and lengthened. Sold by
O. S. BALDWIN & CO.

Do Not Forget!

THAT at O. S. Baldwin & Co.'s you can find the finest assortment of Umbrellas, Canes, Trunks, Ladies' Hat Cases, Valises, and Furnishing Goods generally, in town.
New York Clothing and Furnishing Store.
April 11 1t

EMPHATICALLY
THE HOUSE AT FAYETTEVILLE,
And No Connection with any Northern House.

To our friends and customers of Cumberland, Harnett, Robeson, Richmond, Moore, Chatham, Randolph and all other adjoining Counties:

We have now on hand a beautiful Stock of
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods;
Mantillas, Bonnets, Dress Trimmings, Ladies' Traveling Dusters, a very desirable article, &c., &c.

READY-MADE CLOTHING

of every description of fine material and handsome workmanship; the real Silk Mixed Cassimere Coats,—ours were the first in the market.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,

including the best fitting Shirts, the largest assortment of Kid Gloves of every color imaginable, also of Silk and Lisle Thread for Ladies and Gentlemen; the new style of Collars, and Cravats to match, said to be the neatest thing out.

Our Trunk Warehouse

is very heavily stocked, with the largest size of Traveling Trunks for Ladies, also Bonnet Boxes and Satchels, No. 1 Sole Leather Trunks and Valises, as well as the new style of Bellows-Top Sole Leather Valises; Double Carpet and Water Proof Traveling Bags. The largest stock in the State, and no mistake.

In Musical Instruments

we have a large and fine assortment of Violins, Guitars, Banjos, Music Boxes, Tremour Flutinas, Accordeons, of all descriptions, and genuine Italian Strings for all instruments, &c.

YANKEE NOTIONS

of every description, including every variety of fine Perfumery, Soaps, and the finest of English Pocket Cutlery, Havana Segars, &c., &c.

Comprising in all one of the largest, handsomest and most thorough assortments of goods ever exhibited by any one house in the State, and will be sold very cheap for cash, or on time to prompt paying customers.

Our friends and the public generally are invited to call soon and secure a good bargain.

Thankful for the liberal patronage bestowed on us for the past nine years in this community, we very respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.
G. & L. BRANDT,
South Side Hay St., near the Market,
Fayetteville, N. C.
April 11, 1859 4tf

Second Spring Stock.

STARR & WILLIAMS

HAVE received and are now opening their second supply of
SEASONABLE GOODS,
Comprising a splendid selection of the newest styles of
Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Hoop Skirts, Ready-Made Clothing,
With a large variety of NOTIONS, to which the attention of Wholesale Buyers is invited.

☞ STRICT ATTENTION PAID TO ORDERS. ☜
J. B. STARR. J. M. WILLIAMS.
April 9, 1859. 4tf
Presbyterian and Carolinian copy.

Bacon, Lard and Butter.

15000 LBS. BACON SIDES;
4000 lbs. Leaf Lard;
1500 " Goshen Butter—extra;
35 sacks Coffee.
Just received and for sale low by
E. F. MOORE.
April 11 4-3t

Hungarian and Honey Blade Grass Seed!

WE have this day received a lot of the Hungarian Grass Seed for sale. We are the regular authorized agents for Cumberland, Robeson, Richmond, Moore and Chatham counties. Those who have engaged are requested to call and get their several quantities as soon as convenient. Those who wish to obtain some of the seed had better call soon, as the supply which we shall be able to furnish this season will be limited. Explanatory pamphlets distributed gratis.
J. H. ROBERTS & CO.
At the old Stand of E. W. Willkings & Co.
April 9. 4-4w.

MOLASSES.

FRESH and sweet, just received by the Str Sun,—low for cash. J. H. ROBERTS & CO.
April 9 4-2w

SEGARS.

ANOTHER Lot just received from New York.
J. H. ROBERTS & CO.
April 9 4-2w

COFFEE.

TWENTY-FIVE BAGS received this day.
J. H. ROBERTS & CO.
April 9 4-2w

TRUST SALE.

AT THE MARKET HOUSE on the 13th Instant I will sell
1 LOT of LAND on North St. adjoining John Sillban.
1 GOLD FOB CHAIN.
1 PAIR OF GLASS DOORS—to close trust.
G. W. I. GOLDSTON, Trustee.
JOHN H. COOK, Auct'r.
April 9. 1t

TRUST SALE CONTINUED.

THE Trust Sale of Jas. G. Cook will be resumed on 25th May next, when the lot east of his Store will be sold, unless it should be sold at private sale; the lot is 24 by 139 feet. At the same time quite a number of other articles.
SAMPSON BOON, Trustee.
Fayetteville, April 11, 1859. 4-ts

Carolina City Lots for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale Ten or Fifteen desirable Lots in Carolina City. Persons desirous of purchasing can on application to Wm. B. Grant, Esq., at that place, be furnished with the plat, prices, &c.
THEOPHILUS EVANS.
Fayetteville, April 8. 4-3t*
Carolina City Times copy 3t.

House and Lot for Sale.

THE Dwelling, and nearly One Acre of ground, Well of good water, &c., corner of Hillsborough and Moore streets.

Terms—Negotiable Note of ninety days at Bank. Price $400. Apply to William Overby.
A. E. GIERSH.
April 6 4-3t-pd

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1859.

Thomas S. Lutterloh vs. Joseph L. Bryan.
Attachment and Levy on Land.—Judgment Conditional.

IN this case it appearing to the Court, that the Defendant Joseph L. Bryan has removed from this County so that process cannot be served on him: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for the said Joseph L. Bryan to be and appear at the next regular Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June 1859, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said attachment, or Judgment final by default will be rendered against him and the Land levied on sold to satisfy the Plaintiff's claim.

Witness, Jesse T. Warden, Clerk of our said Court, the first Monday of March, A. D. 1859.
4*6w] J. T. WARDEN, Clerk.

BAKER'S PREMIUM CHOCOLATE.

W. BAKER & CO'S AMERICAN, FRENCH, HOMŒOPATHIC, and VANILLA PREMIUM CHOCOLATE, PREPARED COCOA, BROMA, COCOA PASTE, COCOA STICKS, SOLUBLE, HOMŒOPATHIC AND DIETETIC COCOA, CRACKED COCOA and COCOA SHELLS, celebrated as nutritive, salutary and delicious beverages, for more than three fourths of a century, are manufactured from Cocoa of the finest quality and warranted superior to any other Cocoa Preparations made in the United States. As nourishment for children, and persons in health, and as substitutes for Tea and Coffee in Nervous and Dyspeptic cases, they are invaluable and are recommended by the most eminent Physicians.

For sale by their Agents D. C. MURRAY, New York; WM. S. GRANT, Philadelphia; T. V. BRUNDIGE, Baltimore; KENNETT, DUDLEY & CO., Cincinnati; and by Grocers generally.
WALTER BAKER & CO.,
Dorchester, Mass.
March 30 1-3mi

THE DISPOSITION OF THE AGE
BEING TO PROCURE
Foreign-made Clothing,
A. J. WOODWARD

BEING A PRACTICAL TAILOR, will take the measure of any person or persons, and have their clothes made to order. He is urged to do this from the fact that
His Cutter in New York is too much Engaged to Come to Fayetteville,
and because the expense necessarily attending such a journey would be an additional tariff upon the goods which should be made.

Frenchmen are reputed to be the best fashionable cutters in the world, and in one of his Houses in New York he has a French Cutter, whose work he will warrant.

Persons desiring a good suit of Clothes will do well to call at WOODWARD'S Adams & Co.'s Express having lowered the fare, he will supply Coats, made of the best quality of cloth, any color or style, at a price not exceeding twenty-five dollars. ☞ Should the Clothing not be satisfactory upon their arrival no charge will be made.
April 9 4-4t

A. J. WOODWARD

HAS FOUR HOUSES IN NEW YORK, from which he makes his own selections.
April 9 4-2t

Those Yoke-Seam Shirts

HAVE created quite an excitement. There are none equal to those found at
A. J. WOODWARD'S,
Two Doors below Dr. Hinsdale's.
April 9 4-2t

Summer is Coming!

CALL AT A. J. WOODWARD'S for a nice, light, well-made suit of Clothes.
April 9 4-2t

The Goods

THAT PUFF THEMSELVES are to be found at
A. J. WOODWARD'S,
Near the Market.
April 9 4-2t

ANNUAL MEETING.
F. & W. P. R. CO.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Fayetteville & Western Plank Road Co. will take place on Thursday 28th inst., at 11 o'clock, in the Town Hall.
JNO. M. ROSE, Sec'y
F. & W. P. R. Co.
Fayetteville, April 8, 1859. 4-tm

Miscellaneous Books.

THE American Home Garden, illustrated, by Alex'r Watson;
The Old Plantation, by Hungerford;
Sylvan Holt's Daughter, by Holme Lee;
Self Made Men, by Seymour;
Episodes of French History, by Miss Pardoe;
Kendall's Santa Fe Expedition;
Miss McIntosh's Works; Percy Anecdotes;
Lives of the Queens of Scotland, by Agnes Strickland;
Barnes' Notes on the Books of the New Testament;
Literal Translations of the Classics;
Abbott's Life of Napoleon Bonaparte; &c.
April 9 E. J. HALE & SON.

Law Notice.

JAMES L. GAINES and son E. J. GAINES, will, in future, practice law in copartnership, in the Counties of Montgomery, Stanly, Anson and Moore.

They may be addressed either at Troy, N. C., where E. J. Gaines resides, or at Norwood's N. C.
Troy, April 7, 1859. 4tf

Cigars! Cigars!! Cigars!!!

A CHOICE LOT, of various brands, just received and for sale by MRS. M. BANKS.
April 11 4-1w

20 Boxes English Dairy Cheese.

JUST RECEIVED and for sale by
MRS. M. BANKS.
April 11 4-1w

WILLIAM D. MANN,
Inspector of Naval Stores,
WILMINGTON, N. C.,

Will pay strict attention to all business entrusted to his care, and solicits a share of public patronage.
Office in Hall's Building, No. 43, (up stairs,) North Water Street.
April 8, 1858 4-6mos

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—March Term, 1859.

A MAJORITY of the Acting Justices being present, It is ordered, that a Special Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 5th Monday in May next. All suitors, witnesses, and others having business on the Civil Docket only, are requested to attend.

Witness, Jesse T. Warden, Clerk of our said Court, the first Monday of March, A. D. 1859.
4*6w] J. T. WARDEN, Clerk.
Town papers copy.

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES.
1859.
Spring and Summer Stock.
J. C. THOMSON

INVITES the attention of his friends and the public generally to his large and complete assortment of
Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes.
Persons wanting goods in his line are invited to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. His large and varied assortment assures him that he can please them in all respects. He offers his goods at low prices for cash, or to prompt paying customers. He has also a good supply of TRAVELING and PACKING TRUNKS—cheap. J. C. THOMSON,
Market Square.
April 7 3-4w

GARDEN SEEDS.

FRESH AND GENUINE Garden Seeds, put up for the subscriber by H. Dreer, of Philadelphia, consisting in part of the following varieties, viz:
ASPARAGUS;
BEANS—Large Lima, Early Mohawk, Early China, Early Six-Weeks;
BEET—Blood Turnip, Long Blood, White Sugar,
BROCOLI;
CABBAGE—Early York, Oxheart, Sugar Loaf, Large York, Battersea, Large Drumhead, Flat Dutch;
COLLARD—North Carolina and Northern;
CARROT—Long Orange, Early Horn;
CELERY—White Salad;
CAULIFLOWER—Early and Late;
CUCUMBER—Long Green, Early Frame, Gherkin;
CORN—Large Sweet, Canada, Peabody;
EGG PLANT—Long Purple, Large Purple;
KALE;
LETTUCE—Early Cabbage, Royal Cabbage, Ice Coss;
MELON—Jenny Lind, Nutmeg, Water, Cantelope;
ONION—Large Red, White Silver Skin;
PARSLEY—Curled.
MUSTARD—White and Black.
PEPPER—Large Bull Nose.
PEAS—Tom Thumb, Early Washington, Early Charleston, Large Marrowfat, Blue Imperial.
RADISH—Long Scarlet, Long Salmon, White Turnip.
SQUASH—White Bush, Yellow Crookneck.
TOMATO—Large Red, Large Yellow.
TURNIP—Flat Dutch, Ruta Baga, Large Globe, Red Top, Hanover, Large Norfolk
Thyme, Sage, Summer Savory, Onion Sets, Blue Grass, Timothy, Rape, Canary, Hemp, Sweet Vernal Grass.
For sale by SAM'L J. HINSDALE.
—ALSO—
A small selected supply of FLOWER SEEDS.
S. J.

JOHNSON & JOHNSON,

Attorneys at Law,

BENNETTSVILLE, S. C.,

Will practice in the Courts of Chesterfield, Marlborough, Darlington and Marion.

DANIEL W. JOHNSON.] [NEILL D. JOHNSON.

Dec'r 27, 1858. 76*tf

Cotton Lands for Sale.

I HAVE in different sized Tracts, about EIGHT THOUSAND ACRES for sale, of as good land for the growth of Cotton, as can be found in the United States. Situated in one of the best cotton growing districts, being all Arkansas River lands, the yearly average production of which is one bale of cotton, or fifty bushels of corn, to the acre. All of the Land is below Little Rock, and on or near to the Arkansas river. I will sell it on very accommodating terms, and in such sized tracts as will suit purchasers; the price varying, on account of quality and location, from five to twenty-five dollars an acre. The purchaser, by paying interest, can fix the payments to suit himself. Or, I will take an Interest with the purchaser in the cultivation of the lands, if he will furnish the hands to cultivate them, and, after deducting all expenses attending their cultivation, wait until the profits of their productions will pay the purchase money.

Persons wishing to purchase, can ascertain further particulars by addressing

GEORGE BRODIE,
Little Rock, Arkansas.

Jan'y 1859 86*10tpd

Cape Fear Plantation for Sale.

THE Plantation on the East side of Cape Fear River, about two miles above the Clarendon Bridge, containing 350 Acres, owned by Wm. L. Hall of Brunswick. Persons desirous of purchasing may apply to WM. H. HAIGH or BENJ. R. HUSKE, Attorneys at Fayetteville, or to JAMES M. SMITH, Esq.

Nov. 27, 1858. 67-9tpd*tf

Land Sales.

NORTH CAROLINA—MOORE CO.—IN EQUITY.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Court of Equity, I will sell at the Court House door in Carthage, on the 26th of April, 1859, the Lands belonging to the Estate of Bryan Boroughs, dec'd, lying on Deep River in Moore County, joining the lands of Rob't Brady, Abram Stutts and others.

Terms, 6 months credit—bond and security.

S. C. BRUCE, C. M. E.

March 10 98*ts

Land Sales.

NORTH CAROLINA—MOORE CO.—IN EQUITY.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Court of Equity, I will sell at the Court House door in Carthage, on the 26th of April 1859, the Lands belonging to the Estate of John McLeod, dec'd, lying on the waters of Dunham and Crane's creek, embracing the junction of the two, containing about 1,100 acres, joining the lands of Isaac H. Rowan, D. R. McDonald, Allen McDonald and others.

Terms 6 months credit—bond and security.

S. C. BRUCE, C. M. E.

March 10 98*ts

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CHATHAM COUNTY.

In Equity—Spring Term 1859.

Thomas W. Holbert and others vs. N. A. Stedman and others.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the heirs at law of Winship Stediman, some of the defendants in the above suit, are non-residents of the State, It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, a paper published in the town of Fayetteville, for six weeks, that said defendants be and appear at the next term of this hon. Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Chatham on the 3d Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to this bill, or the same will be taken pro confesso as to them.

Witness, M. Q. Waddell, Clerk and Master of our said Court, at office, the 3d Monday of March 1859.

2*6t] MAURICE Q. WADDELL, C. M. E.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CHATHAM COUNTY.

In Equity—Spring Term 1859.

Luther Clegg and others vs. the Heirs of J. P. Clegg and others.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the heirs of J. P. Clegg, Wm. Avent, Joseph Avent, Calvin Bray and wife Harriett, Britton Snipes and wife Elizabeth, and Thomas Clegg, are non-residents of the State, It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, a paper published in the town of Fayetteville, commanding said defendants to be and appear at the next term of the hon. Court of Equity to be held for the County of Chatham at the Court House in Pittsborough, on the 3d Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said bill, or the same will be taken pro confesso as to them.

Witness, M. Q. Waddell, C. M. E., at office, the 3d Monday of March 1859.

2*6t] MAURICE Q. WADDELL, C. M. E.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1859.

Charles Ivey, Jr., Lovedy and Pinkney Flowers, Minors, by their Guardian, vs. William Edwards and wife. Petition for Partition.

IN this case it appearing to the Court, that William Edwards and wife Nancy reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying said Defendants to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in May next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said petition, or Judgment pro confesso will be rendered, and the same heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, John M. Hartman, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Lumberton, the fourth Monday of Feb'y, A. D. 1859.

2*6w] J. M. HARTMAN, Clk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1859.

William S. Foulks vs. Thomas McCallum. Attachment.

IN this case it appearing to the Court, that the Defendant Thomas McCallum has removed from this County, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him: It is therefore considered that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said Defendant to be and appear at the Court House in Lumberton, on the Fourth Monday in May next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said Attachment, or Judgment final by default will be rendered against him.

Witness, John M. Hartman, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, in Lumberton, the fourth Monday of Feb'y, A. D. 1859.

2*6w] J. M. HARTMAN, Clk.

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.—IN EQUITY.

Thos. S. Lutterloh vs. the Bank of the State, E. J. Lutterloh, George Harris. Bill for an Injunction.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Edward J. Lutterloh, one of the Defendants in this case, is a non-resident, it is ordered that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying the said E. J. Lutterloh to appear at the next regular term of this Court, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in March, A. D. 1859, then and there to answer, plead or demur to the said Bill, or judgment pro confesso will be taken as to him.

Witness, Walter A. Huske, Clerk and Master of our said Court, at office, this the 2d March 1859.

8*6t] W. A. HUSKE, C. & M. E.

TERRY'S Infallible Destroyer.

THE advantages possessed by this article over all other like preparations are (in part) as follows:

FIRST (*and principally,*) because it is not so dangerous to the human family, although for Rats, Mice, Crows, Moles, &c., it is the *quickest* and most *effectual* remedy of destruction that can be found in the world.

SECOND, it being not altogether manufactured of mineral substances, but mostly of poisonous stuffs found in the woods, is not therefore liable to "dry up" so soon, but will remain "good as new" for a number of years.

Third, (and lastly,) it is eaten more greedily, while a much smaller quantity suffices, &c. But purchase a box and give it a TRIAL, you will never regret so doing.

Parties desiring the agency should address as follows for terms:

W. R. TERRY,
Manufacturer and Proprietor,
Rockingham, N. C.

SAMUEL J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, N. C.; Rockingham, N. C.; also, by numerous [illegible] Agents throughout the South.

[illegible] inclosing One Dollar to the above address [illegible] two boxes of this "Destroyer" by first return mail, postage paid.

Oct'r 1, 1858. 51*tf

1859! FRESH SPRING GOODS.

J. A. PEMBERTON

IS now receiving his Stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, embracing all the newest and latest styles of the season.

Ladies' Dress Goods;

GRO DeRHINE, POULDESAY, and ROBES ALES SILKS; a great variety of TISSUES, GRENADINES and ORGANDIES, in ROBES, DALILA, ROSATI, LEONORA, A'LAREINE, and A L'IMPERATRICE PATTERNS, with Plates showing the style of making up the same, and TRIMMINGS to correspond with each dress.

Embroideries and Lace Goods

of all styles; Lace Pointed Mantles, Berage Mantles and Shawls; a few very handsome New Styles Silk and Stella Ditto.

Straw Goods.

French Lace, Neapolitan, English Straw and Crape Bonnets of the latest designs; Misses' and Children's Flats, &c., of very superior quality.

A very large assortment of Bonnet and Sash Ribbons, French Flowers, Ruches, &c.

A few very handsome Head Dresses, French Hair-Pins, &c.

Ready-made Clothing.

A very large and well selected Stock of Ready-Made Clothing, some of which was *manufactured expressly for our trade,* and will compare in STYLE and WORKMANSHIP with any in this market. A few very handsome Children's Dresses and Talmas made up, &c.

BEEBE'S LATEST STYLE HATS.

A very superior lot French Calf Boots, Oxford Ties, Gaiters, &c. Ladies' heel French Gaiters and Slippers of every description. Misses' and Children's Gaiters, Slippers, &c.

In the above stock may be found all the latest and most desirable Spring styles.

The public generally are invited to call and examine for themselves. J. A. PEMBERTON.

March 9. 95-6w

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

J. C. POE

HAS and will receive in a few days, the largest and most thorough stock of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

ever offered to the public by him. In his Stock will be found—and showed with pleasure—in part the following goods:—

RICH BL'K AND FANCY COL'D SILKS;
DOUBLE JUPE ROBES; ROBE A'QUILLE, ROBE A'LES in BERAGES, ORGANDIES, MUSLINS, &c.
ROBE-A-LA-DUCHESSE;
ROBES VALENTINE;
ORGANDIES, GINGHAMS, LAWNS and MUSLINS of all styles and qualities;

A great variety of English, French and American PRINTS, ALPACAS, CHALLIES, DEBAGES, BERAGES, BOMBAZINES, &c.

COLLARS and SLEEVES; also, in sets for mourning.
SWISS & JAC. EDGINGS, INSERTINGS & BANDS.

A large stock of

Shawls and Mantillas,

of the latest styles; together with Misses' and Children's Flats: Head-Dresses; Ribbons, Ruches, Flowers, Parasols, Fans, Umbrellas, Bonnets & Hats.

Great Stock of

Cloths, Cassimeres and Ready-Made Clothing.

The above comprises but a small portion of the stock, which was selected in Philadelphia and New York with reference to the Latest Spring Styles, and will be sold to customers on good terms. J. C. POE.

March 16, 1859 95-6w

BRIDGE & ORRELL,

31 and 33 Dey Street,

NEW YORK.

HAVE ON HAND AND OFFER AT WHOLESALE, one of the largest and most varied stocks of

STRAW GOODS, HATS, CAPS,

BONNETS, &c.,

In this city; comprising, Men's and Boy's

Wool and Soft Fur Hats,

in over 400 different styles and qualities;

SILK HATS,

of their own manufacture, latest shapes;

MEN'S, BOY'S AND CHILDREN'S

'STRAW HATS,

in over 600 different styles and qualities; a beautiful assortment of

LADIES' & MISSES' BONNETS,

in PLAIN STRAW, rich HAIR LACE, SILK, CREPE, &c. Also, a great variety of

LADIES', MISSES', AND CHILDREN'S BLOOMERS, PRINCESS ROYALS, HOSMARS, EQUESTRIAN HATS, &c., &c., Trimmed and Untrimmed.

French and American

Artificial Flowers, Ruches, &c.

Also,

UMBRELLAS & PARASOLS,

in every quality and of the latest styles. [☞ *They give especial attention to this department.* ☜]

To Hatters and those who buy by the

CASE, the advertisers will sell as LOW as any exclusive Package House in the trade—as they obtain the same goods from the same sources, and have the ability to purchase as CHEAP as the best.

March 9, 1859 95-1m

Carolina City, N. C.

THE Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad being now completed to Beaufort Harbor, I have determined to locate at Carolina City for the purpose of doing a

Forwarding and General Commission BUSINESS,

and hope by promptness and strict attention to merit patronage and support. Being the Agent of Murray's Line of First Class Packets to this and Morehead City, every effort will be made to make this the cheapest and most expeditious route to New York. Vessels will be loaded and discharged at my Wharf (adjoining the Railroad Wharf,) and thereby save cartage and lighterage. Particular attention will be given to all orders, and to the sale and shipment of Produce.

WM. B. GRANT.

July 29, 1858. 32-1y

Negroes! Negroes!! Wanted.

GENTLEMEN, your old customer is yet in market for Likely Negroes, for which I am determined to pay the

Highest Cash Prices.

Persons having such for sale would do well to give me a call, or address me at Clinton, N. C.

All orders promptly attended to.

J. A. McARTHUR.

Clinton, N. C., March 6, 1859. 95-1yrpd

Notice.—Negroes Wanted.

TO the farmers and citizens of the Counties of Duplin, Wayne, Johnston, Harnett, Moore, Cumberland, Robeson, Bladen, Columbus, Brunswick, New Hanover, and Sampson:

The subscriber being desirous of purchasing a number of likely young Negroes, of all classes and descriptions, avails himself of this method of informing those who may have such property to dispose of, that they would do well to visit me at home, or address me at Clinton, N. C.—for which they shall receive a visit. A word to the wise is sufficient, as it is well understood that I pay exceeding high prices.

EVERETT PETERSON.

Feb'y 14, 1859 88-9m

OLD BILLS.

ALL persons indebted to the concern of FRANK & JERRY and J. H. ROBERTS & CO., are requested to come forward and settle their bills. If not settled by the last of this month, they will find them in the hands of a Lawful Collector.

J. H. ROBERTS & CO.

May 3, 1858. 7tf

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.,

INVITE THE ATTENTION OF MERCHANTS AND Buyers generally to their very heavy Stock of

Groceries & Hardware.

Consisting in part of

220 Bags Rio, Laguira and Java Coffee;
75 Bbls. Sugar;
17 Hhds. Do.;
38 Bbls. and Hf-Bbls. Mrs Miller's Eagle Mills and Bonn's Snuff;
50 Boxes and Kegs Soda;
25 " Tea;
26 " Starch;
100 " Glass, various sizes;
60 " Adamantine and Sperm Candles;
20,000 lbs. Western and N. C. Bacon;
400 Bags Corn;
Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Indigo, Madder;
Raisins, Soap, Candy, &c.;
500 Kegs Nails and Spikes;
160 Doz. Steel and Iron Hoes;
576 Pr. Trace Chains;
45 Doz. Eng. and German Wheat and Grass Blades;
50 " Shovels, Spades and Forks;
35 " Coffee Mills;
10 Tons and upward Hollow-ware & Plow Castings;

Also, a full and complete assortment of Hardware and Groceries not enumerated;

Blacksmith's, Cooper's and Carpenter's Tools;
10 Tons Hoop Iron;
A large assortment of Swedes, American and English Iron;
German, Blister and Cast Steel;
Shoe Maker's Material and Shoe Findings;

Saddlery;

50 Doz. Wagon and Buggy Whips;

In addition to our large and well selected stock of Shelf Goods, we have on the way and expect to receive in a few days, direct from the manufacturers in England, the heaviest stock of

Pocket and Table Cutlery,

Shears, Scissors, Razors and Files, ever offered in this market.

We shall also import during the year, 100 TONS SWEDES IRON, various sizes, from 1¼ to 12 inches; 50 tons of which we expect to receive about the 15th of June.

We shall ADD to our stock from time to time, as the trade requires; will at all times be prepared to offer inducements to Country Merchants, paying STRICT attention to orders.

March 9, 1859 95-3m

Finest Family Groceries for 1859.

ACKER MERRALL & CO.,

No. 132 Chamber Street,

Corner of College Place,
(Opposite Hudson River Rail Road Station,)
NEW YORK.

DEALERS IN
FINEST WINES,
FINEST BRANDIES,
FINEST SEGARS,
FINEST TEAS,
FINEST COFFEES,
FINEST SUGARS,
FINEST BUTTER,
FINEST HAMS,
FINEST TONGUES, and
FINEST
FAMILY
GROCERIES,

of every description, put up for Shipment to all parts of the World.

Catalogues will be furnished upon application.

March 24 99-3m

PERUVIAN GUANO.

THE undersigned has made arrangements by which he is prepared to furnish, at short notice, any required quantity of

No. 1 Peruvian Guano,

all of which will be from direct importations, into the Port of Wilmington, and warranted pure and genuine.

Orders for the above excellent fertilizer are solicited, to which prompt attention will be given.

As this is an article which does not admit of being sold on time, cash or its equivalent must accompany each order. BEVERLY ROSE.

July 8. 26tf

Hardware, Cutlery, SADDLERY, &c.

JAMES MARTINE is now receiving a large and general assortment of every thing in the above line.

—ALSO—

A prime article of Rio, Laguira and Java COFFEE; Crushed and Brown SUGAR; Sugar House SIRUP and MOLASSES.

All of which is offered on as good terms as can be had in this market.

Nov'r 24, 1858. 66tf

STOVES, SHEET IRON, TIN-WARE, &c.

ON HAND, a large assortment of Box and Cooking Stoves; Tin-ware; Sheet-Iron; Lead Pipe. Also

The "Old Dominion Coffee Pot."

For sale by JAMES MARTINE.

Nov'r 24. 66tf

PAINTS, OILS, &c.

SPERM, Refined, Lard, Linseed and Tanners' OIL; White Lead; Burning Fluid; Putty; Window Glass and Sash of all sizes.

—ALSO—

A fresh supply of POND'S PAIN DESTROYER.

For sale by JAMES MARTINE.

Nov'r 24, 1858. 66tf

Dr. FRANK WILLIAMS'S RYE WHISKEY.

DR. MITCHELL has made arrangements with Dr. Frank Williams, to be constantly supplied with his celebrated RYE WHISKEY, which can be had at his Store at all times, by wholesale or retail.

Oct'r 11, 1858. 53-tf

Plows! Plows!! Plows!!!

50 NO. 6 PLOWS;
50 No. 10 Plows;
50 No. 11 "
25 No. 50 "
25 No. 60 "
Points, Bars and Mould Boards to suit.

For sale by C. E. LEETE.

Jan'y 12 79-

Turpentine Hackers, Scrapers, Pullers and Dippers,

ALL of the first quality, can be had at M. A. BAKER'S GUN SHOP, Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 15, 1858. 80tf

Notice to Turpentine Distillers and others.

I AM fully prepared to make or repair TURPENTINE STILLS, or do any thing in the Copper or Sheet Iron work, at the shortest notice.

M. A. BAKER.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 24, 1859. 82tf

Butter, Cheese and Crackers.

10 FIRKINS Goshen Butter;
25 Boxes State Cheese;
10 Bbls. Soda and Butter Crackers.

Just received by C. E. LEETE.

Jan'y 12 79-

Gill Net and Seine Twine.

50 LBS. Gill Net Twine;
190 lbs. Seine "

Just received by C. E. LEETE.

Jan'y 12 79-

To Rail Road Contractors!

——JUST RECEIVED——

100 WHEELBARROWS,

light and strong, for the Rail Road. For sale by

D. & W. McLAURIN.

March 29, 1859. 800tf

HAY! HAY!!

250 BALES PRIME HAY, just received and for sale by J. H. ROBERTS & CO.

March 28. 800-tf

200 Bbls. of Herring.

FOR sale, very low, 200 Bbls Herring, by

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

March 14 96

BACON.

CHOICE North Carolina BACON, Also, Western Sides and Shoulders,

Oct. 14.—54-tf] C. B. COOK.

The Largest Carriage Factory in the South!

A. A. McKETHAN

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has built up large substantial Brick Buildings at his Old Stand, expressly for manufacturing Carriages. Thankful for the very liberal patronage he has received for the last 21 years, he hopes by strict attention to business, with a desire to give satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same. He warrants his work to be made of the best material and by experienced workmen in each branch of the business. His work will compare favorably with any made in the United States, for neatness and durability. He is determined to sell and do any work in his line on as good terms as any work done elsewhere that is as well done. He now has on hand, finished, THE LARGEST STOCK OF

Carriages, Barouches, Rockaways and Buggies,

ever offered in this place, and a very large stock of work nearly finished, which will be finished daily. All of which will be sold very low for cash, or on short time to punctual customers. ☞He has on hand more than ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY VEHICLES finished and in course of construction.

☞All work made by him is warranted 12 months with fair usage, and should it fail by bad workmanship or material, will be repaired free of charge.

Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Repairing executed at short notice and on very reasonable terms.

May 28, 1858. 89-tf

THE LARGEST MANUFACTORY IN THE STATE.

THE subscriber begs leave to return his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and informs the public that he has now and will continue to have an increased force of experienced Saddle and Harness Makers, whose work he will warrant: and that he is prepared to offer to the public a large and varied assortment of every thing kept in his line. His assortment of Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Trunks, Travelling Bags, Valices, &c., is unsurpassed for workmanship and material, and will compare favorably for neatness with any other Manufactory, either North or South. Persons wanting any thing in his line will do him a favor to call and examine his stock before purchasing, as he is satisfied it will not fail to please them. His establishment will be found five doors East of Cape Fear Bank, on Person Street.

☞Repairing done with neatness and despatch.

W. OVERBY.

Fayetteville, N. C., Oct. 23, 1858. 57-6m

WM. CARTER & SON,

Wholesale & Retail Dealers and Manufacturers

OF ALL KINDS OF

Leather, Saddles and Harness,

Of every description, Collars, Whips, &c.

AND we also particularly call the attention of the whole surrounding country to give us a call, as we are determined that none shall surpass us in quality or low prices; and we will give the highest cash price at all times for Raw Hides and Tallow, in exchange for our articles.

Country Merchants would do well to call and examine our Stock, as we can sell them Shoes of a much better quality than they usually get, on very accommodating terms. Southern Planters would do well to send us all their orders as we are making a No. 1 article of NEGRO SHOES, that are warranted to give entire satisfaction.

N. B. All Orders from a distance shall have prompt attention.

S. S. CARTER. WM. CARTER.

Goldston P. O., Chatham Co., N. C., } 96-
March 15, 1859. }

O. HOUSTON

WOULD inform his friends and former customers that he may be found 2 doors below the Cape Fear Bank, and 3 doors above his old stand south side Person Street, where he intends to keep on hand,

Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Collars,

and every thing belonging to his trade. He respectfully invites his friends from the country to call and examine his stock before purchasing.

He will attend to Repairing of Harness and Saddles punctually, and his charges shall be moderate. He would request all indebted to the firm of HOUSTON & OVERBY to settle with W. Overby or himself, as they are compelled to settle the firm's debts.

August 27, 1856. tf

Marble Factory,

By GEO. LAUDER,

TWO DOORS ABOVE C. T. HAIGH & SONS' STORE.

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1859. 64-ypd

NOTICE.

THE Funeral Sermon of Brother Jos. Smith, of St Alban's Lodge, 114, A. Y. M., will be preached at his late residence in Robeson County on the 4th Sunday in April, by Rev. D. W. Doub. The usual Masonic ceremonies will take place, and an Eulogy be delivered by R. E. Troy, Esq.

Members of the Craft in good standing are invited to attend. By order of the W. M.

A. D. BROWN, Sec'y.

March 28. 800*tt

$30 Reward.

RANAWAY on the 17th instant, my NEGRO BOY HECTOR. He is 23 years of age, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, well built. His complexion is of a dark yellow or copperish color, his voice somewhat hoarse; has a peculiar nose, very low and nearly of the same size in its whole length. His central point for visiting will no doubt be at A. Fairley's, Esq., in the lower end of the county; where he claims to have a wife; but to avoid pursuit, he may make his head-quarters some 10 or 15 miles distant. He has a half-sister at D. Jones's (Gum Swamp;) relations at and in the vicinity of Adamsville, S. C.; in Richmond county at Angus Graham's. He has also relatives at and in the neighborhood of McPhaul's Mills, Robeson County.

The above reward of $30 will be given for his delivery to me, or his confinement in jail so that I get him again. JOHN MALLOY.

Stewartsville, Richmond co., N. C., } 92*tf
Feb'y 22, 1859. }

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY on Monday night the 8th instant, my negro man PETER. He is a fine carpenter, and will no doubt pass for a free man. He is very intelligent—full six feet high, bright complexion, rather slender built, good teeth in front, and fine countenance, but if frightened will indicate it in the eye—had full face of whiskers and bushy head of hair, rather straight and black—dresses well in black clothing—wore an old cloth cap when he left. He is free to talk and well calculated to deceive. He will probably change his name, as I believe his aim is to be free.

He may endeavor to escape with wagoners or with some white man. The above reward will be paid on his delivery. JAMES H. McQUEEN.

Robeson county, N. C. March 15. 98-*tf

WESTERN RAIL ROAD.

ON and after Monday, 22d day of November, the Freight Train will run REGULARLY between Fayetteville and McClenahan's Station; leaving Fayetteville every morning at 7 o'clock and returning at 1 o'clock in the afternoon of same day.

Consignors are requested to send tickets with articles, stating consignee, destination, &c.

W. A. KUPER,
Chief Eng'r & Sup't.

Whenever the amount of freight may require, an extra Train will leave Fayetteville and return in the afternoon.

Nov'r 22, 1858. 65-

RAIL ROAD NOTICE! TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

NEW, CHEAP, AND EXPEDITIOUS ROUTE FOR **Freight for the Interior of North Carolina.**

MERCHANTS and others about purchasing their Fall and Winter Supplies, are requested to notice, that by the completion of the North Eastern Rail Road from Charleston, S. C., to Cheraw, the advantages of a CHEAP and EXPEDITIOUS Route from the Seaboard has been opened to them.

All freight consigned to the care of the Agent of the North Eastern Rail Road will be forwarded FREE OF COMMISSION.

No charge will be made for Storage at Cheraw. All goods will be taken care of in the Company's Warehouse until sent for.

A schedule of charges for transportation of freight will be found at the Post Office.

S. S. SOLOMONS, Eng'r and Sup't.

Aug. 3, 1858. 34-tf

LUTTERLOH'S LINE.

STEAMER "FANNY" leaves Fayetteville every Monday and Thursday morning, at 15 minutes after Sunrise; and Wilmington Tuesday and Friday, at o'clock, —carrying passengers and freight.

Steamer "SOUTHERNER," with a full complement of Flats, makes one or more trips per week, as circumstances may require.

The accident to the Steamer "ROWAN" will be repaired in a few days. She will then take her place in the line. T. S. LUTTERLOH.

Oct'r 4, 1858. 51-tf

NEW LINE.

I HAVE associated with me, in this line, Mr. John K. Dailey, and will style the firm ORRELL & DAILEY. We have purchased the Steamer SOUTHERNER, and in a few days, will have a New Flat employed with her. Those favoring us with their patronage may rely upon prompt despatch, by applying to Mr. Dailey on board, or to me at my office. R. M. ORRELL.

R. M. ORRELL. JOHN K. DAILEY.

March 26, 1859 800-tf

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR!

PREPARED BY DR SANFORD,

Compounded entirely from GUMS,

IS ONE OF THE BEST PURGATIVE AND LIVER MEDICINES now before the public, that acts as a *Cathartic, emetic, sudorific,* and more effectual than any other medicine known. It is not only a *Cathartic,* but a *Liver* remedy, acting first on the *Liver* to eject its morbid matter, then on the stomach and bowels to carry off that matter, thus accomplishing two purposes effectually, without any of the painful feelings experienced in the operations of most *cathartics.* It strengthens the system at the same time that it purges it, and when taken daily in moderate doses, will strengthen and build it up with unusual rapidity.

The **Liver** is one of the principal regulators of the human body; and when it performs its functions well, the health of the system is almost entirely dependent fully developed. The stomach *Liver* for the proper performance of its functions, when the stomach is at fault, the bowels are at fault, and the whole system suffers in consequence on the healthy action of the of one organ—the **Liver**—having ceased to do its duty, has made it his study, in a gan, one of the prepossessing practice of more than twenty years, to find some remedy years with the ailments to which whereby to counteract this it is liable.

To prove that this remedy is at last found, any person troubled with **Liver Complaint** has but to try a bottle, and **plaint,** in any of its forms, their own senses will convince conviction is certain. them of its virtues. One dose Headache, nausea, sickness, nauseate all the system, supplying in their place a healthy flow of bile, invigorating the stomach, causing food to digest well, giving tone and health to the **purifying the blood,** and thus whole machinery, removing the cause of the disease—effecting a radical cure.

Bilious attacks are cured, **and, what is better, prevented, by Liver Invigorator.** the occasional use of the One dose after sailing is sufficient to relieve the stomach and prevent the food from rising and souring. Only one dose taken before retiring, prevents **Nightmare.** Only one dose taken at night, loosens the bowels gently, and cures **Costiveness.** One dose taken after each meal will cure **Dyspepsia** ☞One dose of two teaspoonfuls will always relieve **Sick Headache.** One bottle taken for fe- male obstruction removes the cause of the disease, and makes a perfect cure. Only one dose immediately relieves **Cholic,** while One dose often repeated is a sure cure for **Cholera** **Morbus,** and a preventive of **Cholera.** ☞Only one bottle is needed to throw out of the system the effects of medi- cine after a long sickness. ☞One bottle taken for **Jaundice** removes all sal lowness or unnatural color from the skin. One dose taken a short time before eating gives vi- gor to the appetite, and makes food digest well. Only one dose often repeated cures **Chronic Diarrhea** in its worst forms. while **Summer** and **Bowel** complaints yield almost to the first dose. One or two doses cures al- most any case of **Worms** in Children: there is no surer, safer, or speedier remedy in the world, as it *never fails.* the world. ☞A few bottles cures **Dropsy,** by exciting the absorbents. system to throw off the wa- We take pleasure in recom- mending this medicine as a preventive for **Fever and** **Ague, Chill Fever,** and all **Fevers** of a Bil- **Ious Type.** It operates ious character, and we are willing to testify to its wonderful virtues.

All who use it are giving their unanimous testimony in its favor.

☞**Mix Water in the mouth with the Invigorator, and swallow both together.**

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR

IS A SCIENTIFIC MEDICAL DISCOVERY, and is daily working cures, almost too great to believe. It cures as if by magic, *even the first dose giving benefit,* and seldom more than one bottle is required to cure any kind of **Liver** Complaint, from the worst *Jaundice or Dyspepsia* to a common *Headache,* all of which are the result of a **Diseased Liver.**

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

Dr. SANFORD, Proprietor, 345 Broadway, New York

Retailed by all Druggists. *Sold also by*

JAS. N. SMITH and S. J. HINSDALE,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Nov'r 11. 62-1y

Notice to Soldiers' Widows.

THE Widows of Mexican Soldiers, and the Widows of Soldiers who DIED IN SERVICE in the war of 1812, can have their pensions continued by calling on the undersigned, Congress having made additional provision for them.

Give me the management of your claims, and the money shall come at once, or no charge.

JNO. M. ROSE,
Agent for Pensions.

Fayetteville, June 12, 1858. 19-

Deep River Coal.

BITUMINOUS COAL of the best quality can be had at the works at Egypt, at a reasonable price by the Ton. WM. McCLANE,
Mining Engineer

May 21, 1856. 6-tf

TAKEN UP,

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Cumberland County on the 15th inst., a NEGRO BOY, named JOHN BRACE or JOHN FRANKLIN, who says he is free, and that he came from Columbia, S. C. John is small, a bright mulatto, and had on when taken up a white wool hat and steel-mixed frock coat and pants. The owner of said Negro is notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

GEO. L. McKAY, Jailer.

Oct'r 15, 1858. 55-

Further Supplies of Books.

THE AMERICAN ALMANAC for 1859;
FATHER AND DAUGHTER, by Miss Bremer;
"WHAT WILL HE DO WITH IT," by Bulwer;
SCHOOL BOOKS, &c., &c.

March 7 E. J. HALE & SON.

CHINA, GLASS AND CROCKERY.

W. N. TILLINGHAST

HAS received most of his Spring Stock, and has now in Store, a large supply of Common, WHITE GRANITE, BLUE, PINK, and other Earthenware. Also, a new style of *Purple-flowered* Ware, which is the prettiest colored ware in market. He has also a large stock of Glass-ware and Looking-Glasses.

March 10, 1859 95tf

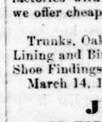
NEW STOCK Of Watches, Jewelry and Silver Ware.

E. GLOVER

HAS returned from the North with a large Stock of Goods in his line, consisting of Watches of all kinds and prices, from $8 to $100; Gold Chains of all kinds and prices; Breast Pins, Ear Rings and Bracelets, a large stock; Gold Lockets, Finger Rings; Gold Pens and Pencils; Silver Spoons of all kinds; a fine lot Silver Cups, Plated Castors and Candle Sticks, Cake Baskets; Clocks, Military Goods and everything usually kept in a Jewelry Store, which he is prepared to sell on reasonable terms. His friends and the public are invited to call and examine.

March 8, 1859 95-3m

Boots and Shoes.



WE are receiving a large stock of BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS, embracing every variety of style and quality.

Suitable for Spring and Summer Wear.

The Stock was selected with care from the best manufactories with reference to style and durability, which we offer cheap for cash, or to prompt paying customers.

—ALSO—

Trunks, Oak and Hemlock Sole Leather, Calf, Goat, Lining and Binding Skins, with a general assortment of Shoe Findings. S. T. HAWLEY & SON

March 14, 1859 96-6w

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE AT THE LOWEST PRICES,

150 BBLS. WHISKEY, Monumental & North State
10 " RYE WHISKEY;
3 " Do. Do., very superior, 5 yrs old;
20 " APPLE BRANDY;
20 " N. E. RUM;
5 " HOLLAND GIN;

G. W. SPERLING, HAY STREET.

At the Store formerly occupied by J. & T. Wadell.

April 2 96tf

NEW SPRING GOODS!

THE undersigned are now receiving, and in a few days will have in store, a very large Stock of SPRING GOODS, consisting of

Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,

HATS, BONNETS, BOOTS, SHOES, UMBRELLAS, READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c., &c.

To which the attention of Wholesale Purchasers is invited. H. & E. J. LILLY.

March 5, 1859. 94tf

SPRING GOODS AT FLORAL COLLEGE, N. C.

E. LILLY

—Is now receiving his stock of—

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

for the Spring Trade, which have been selected with great care, having taken sufficient time he thinks to make good selections and buy cheap. Being willing to give his customers the advantage of his labor, he would call their attention to his unusually large stock, consisting in part of—

8000 Yds Fancy Prints—fast colors;
7000 " Bro. Sheetings and Shirtings;
2000 " Osnaburgs and Drillings;
30 Pieces Blue Denims,—excellent for servants;
1200 Prs. Boots and Shoes, assorted;
75 Doz. Hats, assorted,—to which especial attention is called, having bought them extremely low.

A complete assortment of Linen and Cotton Goods for Pants.

A large lot of Ready-made Clothing—Coats from 75 cts. to $25 00, Pants from $1 00 to $10 00, Vests from 75 cts. to $9 00.

A large assortment of Bonnets and Flats for Ladies and Misses;

Real French Flowers, a beautiful lot, which the ladies are requested particularly to examine, having purchased them from the importer at very low prices.

His stock of Ladies Dress Goods embraces all the latest styles in Organdies, Berages and Tissues, together with low-priced American Lawns, from 9 cts. up.

Hosiery, Gloves, Mitts, Ribbons, Laces, Embroidery, Perfumery, Buttons, Combs, Brushes, Scissors, Work Baskets, Soaps, Inks, &c., in fact any thing that is kept in a Fancy Dry Goods Establishment can be found in his stock.

He would call the attention of the Ladies to a nice assortment of Berage Shawls—new style, together with a lot of Lace Points, entirely new.

March 28, 1859 ☞tf

S & J GOULDING,

No. 18 John Street, New York,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

Ribbons, Ruches, Laces, Feathers, Flowers, Millinery Goods, Berthes, Capes, &c. &c.

GOODS FROM AUCTION EVERY DAY.

Buyers will find it greatly to their advantage to give us a call.

Jan'y 17, 1858 80*3m

NOTICE.

THE undersigned respectfully and earnestly requests his friends who are indebted to him, to come forward before the 1st day of April next, and *"foot up their Bills."*

Unless